FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-90-108
Tuesday
5 June 1990

Daily Report
Latin America

FBIS-LAT-90-108 *5 June 1990*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OAS Presidents Issue 4 June Declaration *[Asuncion TV]* 1

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

U.S.-Soviet Summit 'Fell Short of Expectations' *[Havana TV]* 2
Havana Notes Cuba Issue Discussed During Summit *[Havana TV]* 2
Soviet Spokesman Denies Discussion *[Havana International]* 2
U.S. Official's Remarks on TV Marti Protested *[Havana International]* 3
Nicaragua Interested in Maintaining Relations *[Havana TV]* 3
Former 'Political Prisoners' Protest Visa Denial *[Mexico City NOTIMEX]* 3
Southwest Africa Joint Commission Meeting Ends *[Havana Radio]* 4
Commentary on Benefits From Fourth PCC Congress *[Havana International]* 4
Havana Plenum Discusses Economic Management *[Havana TV]* 4
* Soviet-Cuban Economic Ties Discussed *[Moscow LATINSKAYA AMERIKA Apr 90]* 5
* Trade Agreement With Vietnam Signed *[GRANMA 2 Apr]* 7
* Protocol Increases Trade With Ethiopia *[GRANMA 5 Apr]* 7
* Livestock Feed Shortages Examined *[BOHEMIA 30 Mar]* 8

Inter-Caribbean

OECS Signs Assistance Agreement With Israel *[CANA]* 8

Antigua & Barbuda

Minister Fears Scandal May Affect Investments *[CANA]* 8

Dominica

Mary Eugenia Charles, New Cabinet Sworn In *[CANA]* 9

Dominican Republic

Electoral Review So Far Confirms PRSC Victory *[Santo Domingo Radio]* 10
JCE Announces Close of Verification Process *[Santo Domingo Radio]* 10

Haiti

CEP, Government Unaware of Gonzales Resignation *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 10
Conacom States Position on Electoral Alliances *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 11

Jamaica

JAMPRESS Dispels Rumor of Manley Death *[CANA]* 11

MEXICO

News Anchor Commentary on Gorbachev's Image *[Mexico City TV]* 12

PRI Leader Denies Friction With Labor *[THE NEWS 26 May]* 12
* Paper Commissions Poll on Church-State Ties *[EXCELSIOR 6 May]* 12
* 15 Held in LA JORNADA Shootings 17
* CNTE Protest *[EXCELSIOR 8 Apr]* 17
* Group's Violence Reviewed *[LA JORNADA 8 Apr]* 17
* Ex-PDLP Member's Denial *[LA JORNADA 5 Apr]* 19

CENTRAL AMERICA

El Salvador

Military Said To Turn Over University Tomorrow *[San Salvador TV]* 20
MPSC's Zamora Critizes Cristiani's First Year *[San Salvador Radio]* 20

Nicaragua

Two Contra Commanders Disarm To 'Foster Peace' *[Hamburg DPA]* 20
Record Number of Contras Surrender Arms 4 Jun *[Managua Radio]* 21
Government Minister Carlos Hurtado Interviewed *[Managua TV]* 21
Correction to U.S. Official Criticized 24

Panama

Refugees To Protest Conditions at 'Noon' 4 Jun *[Panama City Radio]* 24
Linares on U.S. Installations, Compensations *[EL SIGLO 28 May]* 24
Governors Respond Favorably to U.S. Army Aid *[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 31 May]* 24

SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil

Collor Resurrects Collective Bargaining Measure *[Brasilia Radio]* 26
Government To Increase Control of Pricing Policy *[Brasilia Radio]* 26
New Indexes To Correct Fiscal Values Announced *[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 1 Jun]* 26
Protectionist Computer Law To Be Modified *[Brasilia Radio]* 26

Colombia

Pablo Escobar Summoned To Testify in '48 Hours' *[Bogota Radio]* 27
Dialogue With EPL, Quintin Lame, PRT Accepted *[Bogota TV]* 27
Government Accepts Dialogue With 15 ADC Groups *[AFP]* 27

Peru

Further on Presidential Candidates' Debate *[Lima TV]* 27
Vargas Appears As Favored Candidate After Debate *[Buenos Aires DYN]* 39
Reportage on Arrests of Shining Path Leaders 39
General Staff Reportedly Arrested *[Buenos Aires TELAM]* 39
Raid Called 'Death Blow' *[Madrid EFE]* 40
More on Arrests of Leaders *[Buenos Aires DYN]* 40
Garcia Confirms Reports *[Buenos Aires TELAM]* 41
Further Details on Arrests *[Lima TV]* 41
Correction on Presidential Candidates Debate 41

Suriname

Reportage on Developments Regarding Moengo Area 42
Army Ordered To Avoid Area *[Paramaribo Radio]* 42
Army Disagrees With Policy *[Paramaribo Radio]* 42
New Guerrilla Group Holds News Conference *[Paramaribo Radio]* 42

OAS Presidents Issue 4 June Declaration

PY0406185390 Asuncion Red Nacional de Television in Spanish 1423 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Declaration "promulgated" during opening session of 20th OAS General Assembly in Asuncion; read by OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares—live]

[Text] General Andres Rodriguez of the Republic of Paraguay, Carlos Saul Menem of the Republic of Argentina, Luis Alberto Lacalle Herrera of the Republic of Uruguay, Fernando Collor de Mello of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Jaime Paz Zamora of the Republic of Bolivia, and Ramsewak Shankar of the Republic of Suriname, have met in Asuncion, Republic of Paraguay, on the occasion of the inaugural ceremony of the 20th OAS General Assembly to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Inter-American system.

They are convinced that the values and objectives of the Inter-American system are the basic foundations of its existence; they are aware that the democratic system of government gives all peoples and governments the chance to promote effective systems of cooperation in the various areas in which they maintain mutual relations.

They are committed to expediting and to furthering the process of regional integration which they consider to be essential to promote socioeconomic development in the hemisphere; they are determined to fight the scourge represented by the abuse and the illegal trade of drugs; they are determined to coordinate actions to bring relief to the foreign debt problem which threatens political stability and disrupts social order in developing countries; and they are also determined to lead their peoples to an effective participation in a process of political and socioeconomic changes, both on the domestic and international fronts. Therefore, they state:

Their firm decision to consolidate democracy, to defend freedom, to maintain peace, and to ensure respect for human rights; their decision to assign the highest political priority to the regional integration process because they are aware that only through effective and expeditious implementation of this strategy will the required economic conditions be created to guarantee the well-being of their peoples.

Their decision to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states with strict observance of the principles of nonintervention, of refraining from using threats or force in international relations, and of solving all problems through peaceful means. In this regard, they reaffirm their firm commitment to promote solidarity in the hemisphere.

Their decision to adopt adequate measures to find a solution to the political, financial crisis provoked by foreign debt and thus achieve and maintain adequate levels of economic growth.

Their resolution to take coordinated action to meet the legitimate needs of their peoples by promoting the required financing and investments for development, especially in the areas of science and technology.

Their firm decision to take the required concerted actions to prevent the abuse of drugs and dangerous substances and to fight their illegal trade because they are aware that the fight against the drug trade requires a common front by all countries in the hemisphere that are affected by drug production, transit, and consumption.

Their strong repudiation of every form of terrorism and their decision to take all required concerted actions to fight the clandestine traffic of weapons, ammunition, and explosives.

Their decision to coordinate actions to protect, to promote, and to preserve the environment taking into account its close connection with the quality of life.

Their willingness to actively commit their countries to create a more just and democratic international order.

Their conviction that actions by the OAS, the strengthening of which is a commitment for all member countries, will be necessary to achieve all these objectives. Each member must reaffirm and reiterate this commitment today.

In view of the above, and with unshakable faith in the future of the Americas, the presidents signing this declaration vow to join efforts, to take concerted actions, and to implement the stated purposes, thus achieving mechanisms for information, consultation, and coordination which will be instrumental in bringing about the much deserved well-being and prosperity of the hemisphere.

This declaration is open for signature by all chiefs of state and government of the OAS member countries.

Promulgated in the city of Asuncion, capital of the Republic of Paraguay, in Spanish, English, and Portuguese, on 4 June 1990, on the centennial of the Inter-American system.

Cuba

U.S.-Soviet Summit 'Fell Short of Expectations'

PA0406141090 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Report by Carlos Iglesias from Washington on 3 June—recorded]

[Text] The summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush, which just ended in Washington, may have been successful but fell short of expectations. The agenda of the presidents of the USSR and the United States was not really ambitious. Although the summit concluded more than a dozen important agreements, there are multiple differences and things that remain unresolved.

One of the fundamental agreements was to destroy chemical weapons by the year 2005. The applause, however, was won by a modest commercial agreement that increases the sale of U.S. grain, although the USSR has still not received most-favored-nation trade status, which is being blocked by Congress. Germany heads the bilateral differences. Gorbachev and Bush were not able to reach agreement on this topic and were unable to resolve the issue during a joint news conference held this afternoon at the White House. The U.S. President defended the idea of a reunified Germany in NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization]. His guest, however, did not share the idea.

Absent from the list of accomplishments was the signing of an agreement to reduce by half the number of strategic nuclear arsenals, which presumably was the main reason for the summit.

The USSR and U.S. Presidents also did not agree over Cuba at this Washington summit. When the Soviet president met with his counterpart at Camp David to discuss regional matters, he reaffirmed that his country's assistance to Cuba is essential in view of U.S. pressures.

Despite all the differences, both presidents termed the summit a success. The evaluation is not shared by more than half a dozen progressive organizations in the United States, grouped in the Citizens' Summit Coalition. These groups believe that the agenda for the Soviet-U.S. summit should have shown more concern for discrimination, hunger, illiteracy, and poverty, and a greater sense of responsibility toward other nations, above all, those of the Third World.

Havana Notes Cuba Issue Discussed During Summit

FL0106191690 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Report by Carlos Iglesias from Washington—recorded]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush are meeting at this time in the White House for the third time during this Soviet-U.S. summit in Washington. The meeting is the last official one. A more intimate meeting between the two presidents will be held in Camp David tomorrow. This one will last a little longer than originally planned.

According to the two delegations' spokespersons, today's session was a continuation of the topics discussed yesterday. Cuba was among them. White House Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater said yesterday that the two presidents discussed Cuba but did not go into detail. The matter began to be seen as a point in the agenda after members of the Soviet delegation attended a seminar with Cuban emigrants in Miami last weekend.

(Andrey Kontunov), foreign relations adviser for the USSR Supreme Soviet, said the Miami meeting was the last preparatory event for the summit. The U.S. side has insisted that Cuba be discussed at the summit and that President Gorbachev exert pressure so changes similar to the ones in East Europe take place on the island. However, the unification of Germany, especially the political future of that country, has been the focus of the talks. Washington insists that Germany join NATO, but Moscow does not agree. The Soviet representatives in Washington recalled the tragedy of World War II to support their argument. The two parties have assigned those in charge of foreign affairs and advisers to make an attempt to get closer views on the subject during the course of these next few days.

A news conference will be held this afternoon to explain general aspects of the latest meeting between Gorbachev and Bush. The two statesmen will hold another news conference next Sunday. [3 June]

Soviet Spokesman Denies Discussion

PA0406135590 Havana International Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Arkadiy Maslennikov, spokesman for Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, denied in Washington that Cuba is a USSR colony and explained that the island is a sovereign state and is thus treated as such. The categorical statement by the Soviet official at the U.S.-USSR summit press center came on the heels of tendencious rumors that the Cuban issue would also be discussed in the talks between the two presidents. Our special envoy Roberto Molina filed this report from Washington:

[Begin Molina recording] Responding to a question on that topic, Arkadiy Maslennikov, spokesman for the Soviet president, on 2 June said that Cuba is a sovereign country that has never been a Soviet colony, that although some people might not like it, Cuba is fully independent in its actions at the international level. He added that only the Cubans can chose what course they wish to follow.

On 1 June, refuting information released by Marlin Fitzwater, President George Bush's spokesman, Maslennikov told PRENSA LATINA that the Cuban issue had not been discussed, because that cannot be done behind the country's back. [end recording]

U.S. Official's Remarks on TV Marti Protested

PA0206212690 Havana International Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Jun 90

["Point of View" commentary read by Urbino Amaya]

[Text] Speaking before foreign correspondents accredited in Havana, David Evans, chief of the press office of the U.S. Interests Section, said he was displeased over the interference ordered by the Cuban Government in the radio and television broadcasts originating in the United States against Cuba.

According to the odd interpretation of the diplomat in question, the Cuban state is denying the people the possibility of making use of these sources of information that he described as an alternative.

Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, sent a note to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in which he described Evans' statements as interventionist remarks. The letter also circulated as an official document of the UN Security Council.

In this letter, Alarcon de Quezada pointed out that for Cuba this is not a debate over information philosophy, but rather an issue of defending national sovereignty, because the United States has no right to create radio and television stations aimed exclusively against Cuba.

The note adds that Evans and his bosses do not have enough power to conceal the fact that the International Frequencies Board demanded that the broadcasts of the anti-Cuban television must come to an end because they violate international regulations. The note pointed out that in his statements made in Havana, the U.S. official intentionally omitted the fact that dozens of radio signals from the United States and Latin America are heard in Cuba as a result of the simple dissemination of airwaves.

The note adds that there is also an attempt to ignore the fact that the great international radio stations—ranging from Voice of America and London's BBC, to radio broadcasts from Spain, Canada, France, Moscow, China, Israel, and others—are heard in this country. Alarcon points out that Evans tried to ignore that every Friday, Cuban television broadcasts a newscast prepared in coordination with the U.S. CNN. Evans lives in Havana, but he has apparently not learned that nearly 40 percent of the foreign television programming is billed in his country.

In concluding, the note recalls that early every morning the invading signal is the first invisible television broadcast in history, and Cuba is recovering its sovereignty over frequency 1080.

Nicaragua Interested in Maintaining Relations

FL0206134990 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Enrique Dreyfus has said that there is no reason whatsoever to break relations with Cuba. During a brief news conference in Managua, the foreign minister was asked about matters pertaining to the foreign policy of the government of Violeta Barrios, including ties with Cuba. Nicaragua has not yet named a new ambassador to Cuba.

We are interested in maintaining relations with all countries who are interested in relations with us, Dreyfus said, although he acknowledged that there are different degrees of relations. Three weeks ago, he said, I had lunch with Cuban Ambassador to Nicaragua Fernando Ravelo and we will continue to have relations.

Former 'Political Prisoners' Protest Visa Denial

PA0506021090 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2356 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Havana, 29 May (NOTIMEX)—The outlawed "Committee of Former Cuban Political Prisoners" sent a letter today to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar asking him to intercede in the case concerning the denial of U.S. visas for 1,500 former prisoners.

In the letter, a copy of which was delivered to NOTIMEX, the committee asked Perez de Cuellar to send "a UN group to Havana to analyze the political status" of the former prisoners to determine if they are former political prisoners.

The U.S. Immigration Service has denied entry visas to 1,500 former Cuban prisoners because it considers these cases to pertain to former common criminals and not the so-called "dissidents."

The committee noted: "We have been arbitrarily rejected by U.S. Immigration officials." It also accused the U.S. Government of "wanting to use these former prisoners to carry out subversive actions in Cuba." The committee states: "They want to use us for their selfish objectives."

The most prominent committee leaders, former prisoners Orestes Izquierdo, Evelio Ruiz, and Guillermo Fontane, reiterated their accusations to NOTIMEX. They stressed: "For the past 30 years the United States has encouraged our counterrevolutionary actions, and now it wants to abandon us."

The committee reported that one week after committee members had begun a campaign "to report this situation to the international public," there was still no response. However, it added, Ana Evans, an official of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana "told us that the section expects to have favorable news for us soon."

In 1987, the U.S. Government resumed the political refugees' program. During the last three years, over 2,200 former Cuban dissidents have taken part in this program.

David Evans, spokesman for the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, termed "false charges" the accusations made by the committee that the U.S. Government had denied the visas because it planned to use former prisoners in destabilizing actions against the Cuban revolution.

According to U.S. official reports, 708 former prisoners have been denied participation in the refugee program.

Southwest Africa Joint Commission Meeting Ends

FL0406235490 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2308 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Report by Raphael Berasegui from Havana's Palace of Conventions]

[Text] Formal membership of independent Namibia in this commission and general understanding of the importance of peace and security in the People's Republic of Angola were points stressed at the eighth regular session of the Joint Commission on Southwest Africa, established by the Brazzaville Protocol, which just ended in Havana. The next joint commission meeting—which will henceforth be a quadripartite meeting with the participation of Cuba, Angola, South Africa, and Namibia—will be in Windhoek, the capital of Namibia.

The eighth regular meeting was inaugurated this morning. Carlos Aldana, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, headed the Cuban delegation. Antonio dos Santos, vice minister of defense and member of the Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, headed the Angolan delegation. (Pepe Paquesama), vice minister of state security, headed the Namibian delegation while the South African delegation was headed by Neil Van Heerden, director general of the South African Foreign Ministry. The chief of the African Countries Administration of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Yuriy Yukalov, and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Herman Cohen, attended the meeting as observers.

In a press conference held after the meeting, Alcibiades Hidalgo, member of the Cuban delegation, described the eighth regular session as brief but useful and positive. The commission continues to demonstrate that it is a valid structure for dialogue, he said.

For his part, Vice Foreign Minister Venancio da Moura, a member of the Angolan delegation, stressed the responsibility the United States bears by continuing to support the counterrevolutionary organization, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. He referred to a portion of the final communique issued at the Havana meeting which says that all parties.... [changes thought] Excuse me a moment; I am calling from a public telephone and I have to go over here. I am ready.

I was saying: The Angolan official referred to the part of the communique issued at the Havana meeting which says all parties agree that they understand that peace and security in the People's Republic of Angola is a goal contained in the New York Principles and they reiterate their commitment to this objective. The Angolan vice foreign minister recalled how the United States on several occasions stated its intention of ending its assistance to the UNITA, but that this aid continues.

Commentary on Benefits From Fourth PCC Congress

PA0206222890 Havana International Service in Spanish 0013 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Commentary by Roberto Morejon]

[Text] The Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] is determined to reap the highest possible profit from the broad and democratic debates that should take place throughout the country regarding the nature of the appeal for the fourth congress of this political organization which governs Cuban society.

The document, a sort of platform around which the congress debates will revolve, is the result of a careful study of the difficult world situation, and particularly of the island's internal circumstances. In addition, the appeal advocates changes in various sectors of the society, based on Cuba's internal dynamics and need for development. These transformations, encouraged by the PCC, will be approached in the light of the revolutionary principles without yielding to outside pressures, as well as in accordance with the ideas, experiences, and decisions of this process.

Given the importance of the call for the fourth PCC Congress, the party has organized meetings to be held in provinces and municipalities throughout June. From June through September, the document will be subject to discussion by rank-and-file organizations, in which a climate of sincerity, openness, criticism, and suggestions to improve the country's political and institutional system are expected. The PCC advocates putting in the foreground the revolution's original ideas and the methods and structures that emerged from the party's own identity and background.

Along these lines, it is imperative to eradicate bureaucratic schemes and interpretations and to abandon certain manifestations in favor of attaining true unanimity. The call for the PCC's Fourth Congress encourages a positive examination of all these subjects.

Havana Plenum Discusses Economic Management

FL0206010090 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] With a single point on the agenda—the analysis and discussion of the call for the fourth congress of the

Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]—the extraordinary plenary session of the City of Havana PCC Provincial Committee was held. The plenary session was presided over by Jorge Lezcano Perez, first secretary of the City of Havana PCC Provincial Committee; members of the Politburo, the Secretariat, and the fourth party congress organizing committee also participated.

Two fundamental issues were discussed in the presentations [words indistinct] rectification of economic management, and the party in its broadest sense, methods, work style, and political work.

Regarding economic management, opinions were expressed on deficiencies in the planning structures and the budgeting mechanism which tend to discourage savings. Some comrades pointed out people's actions as a determining factor in solving many problems, and in this regard achievements in manufacturing spare parts and the successes of the contingents were stressed. In general, progress which began with the rectification process was emphasized.

In many of the presentations the need for greater interconnection between the enterprises to save resources and obtain better production results was also discussed. Moreover, those who blame the mechanisms for deficiencies caused by administrative irresponsibility were criticized.

The analysis and discussion of the call for the fourth PCC congress at this extraordinary plenary session of the City of Havana PCC Provincial Committee gave rise to formulations about methods that could make the party's work in our society more effective. In addition, it pointed up a suitable framework for expressing opinions that would improve our social system.

* Soviet-Cuban Economic Ties Discussed

90UF0124Z Moscow LATINSKAYA AMERIKA in Russian Apr 90 No 4 pp 69-73

[Interview with P.I. Kormilitsin, USSR trade representative in Cuba, by unnamed LATINSKAYA AMERIKA correspondent, place and date not specified: "How To Interest Soviet Enterprises in Cooperation With Cuba?"; first paragraph is source introduction]

[Text] Our correspondent in Havana met with P.I. Kormilitsin, USSR trade representative in the Republic of Cuba. The text of the interview with him is published below.

[LATINSKAYA AMERIKA] Where do you think the significance of the Soviet Union's assistance to Cuba lies?

[Kormilitsin] According to preliminary data, the commodity turnover between our countries reached 8.5 billion rubles in 1989. The USSR accounts for more than 70 percent of Cuba's foreign trade. Cuba is sixth among the Soviet Union's partners, accounting for about 6 percent of our foreign trade. The USSR is the only or the main supplier of a majority of products which are vitally important to Cuba: oil and petroleum products (100 percent of imports), fertilizers (60 percent), rolled ferrous metal products (80 percent), grains (94 percent), trucks and passenger cars (80 percent), lumber (98 percent), etc. In turn, Cuba supplies our country with 80 percent of its exported sugar (cost assessment), more than 40 percent of its citrus fruits, and 70 percent of its nickel production.

The construction of more than 600 facilities in Cuba was planned in accordance with various agreements. More than 400 of them have already been put into operation. Electric power plants with a total capacity of 2.2 million kW have been built; 2,000 km of electric power transmission lines with substations have been laid, as have 800 km of railway tracks and more than 1,700 km of cable communication lines. The renovation of 156 sugar mills has been completed. Water reservoirs with a total capacity of more than 5 billion cubic meters have been built. Irrigation systems serving 500,000 hectares have been created. Enterprises built and renovated with USSR technical assistance produce almost all of Cuba's steel and rolled products, sugar cane-harvesting combines, steam boilers, television sets and radios, as well as cotton fabrics (60 percent); nitrogen fertilizers (55 percent), electrical energy (45 percent), metal construction parts, etc.

During the current five-year plan period 191 facilities are to be built and renovated; 30 sugar mills are to be provided with equipment; 29 citrus-packing centers are to be set up; eight educational centers and 16 VUZ's are to be equipped. The plans also call for the development of technical and economic documentation, as well as the execution of planning-research and other preparatory work on another 50 facilities. The largest of them include the Juragua AES, with a capacity of 1,760 megawatts; the Havana Thermal Electric Power Plant (1,300 megawatts); the nickel plant at Punta-Gorda with a capacity of 30,000 tons of nickel-cobalt output (converted to metal); the Jose Marti steel mill; the petroleum refinery at Cienfuegos (6 million tons of petroleum per year). The Soviet Union is participating with other CEMA countries in the construction of a nickel plant with a production capacity of 30,000 tons in Las Camariocas.

[LATINSKAYA AMERIKA] And what significance do Cuban deliveries have for the Soviet Union?

[Kormilitsin] Every third spoonful of sugar in the USSR is Cuban, nearly half of the citrus fuits which we consume also comes from Cuba. The USSR also covers its import needs for nickel-containing output with Cuban supplies.

A few words about the price of Cuban sugar. Remember the statement by N.V. Shmelev, USSR people's deputy, who claims that it greatly exceeds the world market price? Clearly he made calculations based on the official exchange rate and compared the price of deliveries to the USSR (850 rubles, i.e., about $1,400 for a ton) to the

average annual world price—$211 per ton. But if one takes into account the 100-percent supplement which is being introduced to the current exchange rate between freely convertible currency and the ruble, the price for sugar will be at the level of the preferential prices at which the United States buys this product in a number of Latin American countries.

There is no doubt that it is necessary to develop our own sugar industry, which has not kept up with scientific and technical progress. Sugar-beet farming and the sugar industry need to be re-equipped. But according to calculations by specialists, the production of an additional 4 million tons of sugar in the USSR (equivalent to the volume imported every year from Cuba) would require 1 million hectares of cultivated land, about 8 billion rubles of capital investment and hundreds of thousands of new workers. Thus, as realists, we must not fail to see that the suggestion made in your magazine by USSR People's Deputy Yu.D. Chernichenko (No 9, 1989—Editor) that we give up buying Cuban sugar is simply not possible.

[LATINSKAYA AMERIKA] What can be said about scientific and technical cooperation?

[Kormilitsin] Today Soviet and Cuban organizations are conducting joint scientific-research projects on 61 subjects. The development of atomic power plants, the use of electronics and the comprehensive automation of the economy, the development of new materials and production technologies, biotechnology and environmental protection—this is only a short list of what the scientists of our countries are working on. Undoubtedly this work will become an important factor in Cuba's inclusion in the process of the international socialist division of labor, with maxiumum consideration, of course, for its potential.

Quite a bit has been done already. However, we are concerned by the degree of economic efficiency in the solutions which are being applied, and especially because the Cuban side does not have statistical data on the results of their utilization.

[LATINSKAYA AMERIKA] What ways do you see to improve the mechanism of bilateral ties?

[Kormilitsin] When he spoke on 26 July of last year in Camaguey at a meeting devoted to the 36th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada barracks, F. Castro stated the following: "Today the situation is such that we cannot even say with confidence that deliveries which the socialist camp has made to Cuba regularly over a period of nearly 30 years will continue with the same promptness. For this reason I do not exclude the possibility that our country will have to work—literally creating miracles—with a lack of freely convertible currency as well as with problems related to deliveries from the socialist countries."

Recently the troubles in Soviet-Cuban trade and economic relations have become clearer and clearer. In his concluding remarks at the 1st Congress of USSR People's Deputies, N.I. Ryzhkov talked about our country's growing shortage of material and financial resources. In addition, the policy which we have adopted of decentralizing foreign economic activity and granting Soviet enterprises the right to enter foreign markets independently is creating a noticeable tension in the entrenched mechanism of bilateral cooperation. After all, the foreign currency rubles (the converted equivalent of Cuban pesos), which are accumulating in the bank accounts of our suppliers cannot be used to purchase anything in the world market or now even in the CEMA countries. Moreover, exports to Cuba require additional expenditures such as special packaging for long-distance transportation or modifications for tropical use (after all, metal corrosion under local conditions is 10-fold greater than the average for this indicator in the USSR). Why should a Soviet enterprise take on such worries if in exchange for its output it will receive in fact the same rubles?

It is not surprising that under the new conditions many of our enterprises consider that cooperation with Cuba is not profitable for themselves. This approach is especially typical of those whose output is in demand on the world market: They include the Minsk Refrigerator Plant, the Kishineveletronika Association (exporter of washing machines), Soviet producers of motor vehicles, tractors, road building equipment, etc.

[LATINSKAYA AMERIKA] What is the way out of this situation?

[Kormilitsin] The problem may be solved by including deliveries to Cuba in a goszakas (state order). However, in practice this alternative does not inspire optimism among producers, who judge this practice to be a variation on the theme of administrative-command methods of management. There is another alternative which is more complex, but also more effective and that is to find ways to interest suppliers. The search in this direction has already started. Thus, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations [MVES] allotted the Minsk Refrigerator Plant on an experimental basis 1 million rubles as funding under the global article of the Protocol Concerning Trade and Payments for 1989 and proposed that the Cuban side deliver to this plant goods for the given sum. Taking into account the results of the experiment, one could consider in the future the question of withdrawing a portion of the centralized Cuban deliveries to the USSR and directing them to the specific enterprises producing output for Cuba.

But the search must be mutual. Meanwhile, the idea of a joint enterprise to produce pectin did not meet with understanding among Cubans. Nor was a proposal by the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet concerning the joint operation in Cuba of an installation to clean ships' hulls further developed. Proposals by Soviet organizations to develop the tourism industry await realization. In short, it is impossible to raise the interest of Soviet enterprises in cooperation unless efforts are made on the

other side. They could interest us, for example, in having clothing made in Cuba using Soviet raw materials; Cuban cosmetics and perfumes which incorporate all the aromas and colors of the tropics could be of interest, as could the achievements of local medicine and pharmacology. The application of biotechnology in agriculture is of undoubted interest. We are talking about cattle-disease vaccines obtained from genetic engineering, as well as experiments with bacteria which stimulate plant growth and with biological fertilizers to raise the yields of certain agricultural crops.

[LATINSKAYA AMERIKA] What are the immediate prospects for our trade and economic ties?

[Kormilitsin] They are determined by the long-range program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the period up to the year 2000 and the concept for the development of foreign economic ties for the coming 15 to 20 years.

It is important that new forms and spheres of cooperation be developed along with the traditional ones; for example, expansion of the material base for microbiological synthesis based on complete processing of sugar cane in Cuba is scheduled. Facilities are to be established for the production of such valuable products as furfural, lysine, Vitamin C, sorbitol, and others. The joint study and development of nontraditional, secondary, and renewable sources of energy, as well as the construction of oil pipelines, will become an important area in the development of the fuel and energy complex. In ferrous metallurgy the plans call for powder metallurgy methods to be introduced and the production of refractory materials and hardware to be established. The USSR will provide assistance in the development of polymetallic ore deposits. Cooperation in an area as promising as the manufacture of individual pieces of electronics equipment and control-and-measurment instruments will receive further development.

At the present time intense work is being carried out on the coordination of our state plans for 1991-1995. A new aspect is the more active participation by sector ministries and agencies, production associations and enterprises. Soviet specialists working in Cuba are providing effective assistance in this work. It is essential to make the planning more concrete and to avoid making ill-considered decisions. It is important to note that the mutual responsibility of the parties will increase.

We have definite hopes for the development of direct production ties among related enterprises in accordance with the Soviet-Cuban agreement of 20 May 1988. The results achieved in this promising area are not bad, although difficulties do exist. For example, Soviet enterprises have already received the right to enter the world market freely, while Cuban ones can operate only through foreign trade associations. In other words, the mechanism has not yet taken shape.

The development level of the Cuban economy, and in particular its production potential, create an objective basis for strengthening cooperation with our enterprises and organizations. The use of Soviet raw materials, patterns, and intermediate products by textile, clothing, and footwear factories of Cuba with compensation through deliveries to the USSR of finished items and semi-finished items is becoming a daily practice. An agreement on equipment to be manufactured at enterprises of a Cuban base industry for the USSR Ministry of the Petrochemical Industry has become a reality. This process, although not without difficulty, is being intensified with beneficial results for the effectiveness of our cooperation.

Footnote

1. From the editor: Obviously this point needs clarification. In the first place, as specialists from USSR MVES reported, the question of a unified supplement, which is designed to replace the cumbersome system of differential currency coefficients, has not been resolved decisively. In the second place, the above-mentioned supplement will be applied in calculations for export operations.

* Trade Agreement With Vietnam Signed

90CA0040B Havana GRANMA in Spanish
2 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] On 30 March, the Government Trade Delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by Dinh Phu Dinh, vice minister of Foreign Economic Relations, and the Cuban Trade Delegation, headed by Pedro Alvarez Borrego, vice minister of foreign trade, signed the 1990 Commercial Trade Protocol.

As a result of the document signed, there will be an anticipated 9-percent increase in commercial trade between the two countries. Vietnam supplies rice, natural rubber, anthracite, engines, and another group of products, while Cuba delivers sugar, medicines, and other items.

Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz met with Dinh Phu and both officials emphasized that despite the complex international situation, trade had developed between the two countries.

Cabrisas also referred to work that both countries are doing to achieve agreements regulating commercial trade relations over the next 5 years and possibilities of mutual cooperation in other areas.

* Protocol Increases Trade With Ethiopia

90CA0040C Havana GRANMA in Spanish
5 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] The Cuban and Ethiopian ministers of foreign trade, Ricardo Cabrisas and Getachew Habte Selassie, have signed the 1990 Commercial Trade for Compensation Protocol.

The protocol provides for commercial trade totaling $15 million in both directions, a 25-percent increase over the previous year.

Cuba will export steel wire, raw tobacco, electric cable, electrodes, and other industrial products. Ethiopia will fundamentally deliver beans and hides for making shoes.

The document was signed by Taye Abayere, Ethiopian business charge in Cuba, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Alberto Betancourt Roa, and other members of the two delegations.

* Livestock Feed Shortages Examined

90CA0040A Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 30 Mar 90 No 13 p 28

[Article by Carmen Bello: "Zero Feed; Zero Thinking?"

[Text] After learning that Cuba has a cattle feed shortage amounting to some 4 million tons of fodder or green feed a year and that there are also problems with the industrial feed supply for such livestock due to the failure of the necessary raw material to reach the country, I felt sick at heart.

And yet, Joaquin Ruiz, head of the Feed Department of the Ministry of Agriculture's Cattle Raising Directorate, was optimistic.

[BOHEMIA] What is your analysis of this situation?

[Ruiz] Part of these problems were caused by our own mistakes. Subjective elements have also contributed to the failure to achieve satisfactory forage crop yields because not all the scheduled planting was done and the crops planted were not of optimum quality. However, there are objective problems: Only 3 percent of our areas are irrigated, we have limited economic resources for purchasing fertilizers, and even the drought has hurt us.

[BOHEMIA] What measures have been taken?

[Ruiz] Due to the lack of rain, we decreed a livestock emergency, in which case many organizations help keep cattle near feed sources. We are now trying to see that every rancher has crops better suited to livestock.

[BOHEMIA] And what about pasture, fodder, and sugar cane by-products?

[Ruiz] We shall begin by improving the quality and quantity of seed for pasture and fodder programs. We shall use more organic material to improve soils and increase the area in cane by 10,000 caballerias [1 caballeria = 33.2 acres] in order to produce sacharina and other by-products. We are also producing native feed using our own agricultural and industrial products.

[BOHEMIA] Do so many complex goals make you optimistic?

[Ruiz] We are starting with scant international experience in these types of livestock feed, but nothing will stop us. We must improve feed combinations and facilities and obtain a suitable industrial crop.

"The work of the cattleman is naturally more complex now, but it is also more complete. We must not expect solutions to come from the outside; they are in our hands."

Inter-Caribbean

OECS Signs Assistance Agreement With Israel

FL2605022090 Bridgetown CANA in English 0207 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 26, CANA—The organisation of Eastern Caribbean States is in line for assistance in boosting its agricultural development, following the signing of an agreement with Israel. The memorandum of understanding was initialled by OECS officials and the Israeli ambassador to the Eastern Caribbean, Gabriel Levi, in Dominica, where OECS heads of government were meeting.

Director general of the OECS Secretariat, Dr. Vaughn Lewis, said the agreement provides for assistance from the government of Israel "to strengthen private sector capabilities in the production, post harvest handling, transport and marketing of non-agricultural export produce for the OECS member states".

Lewis said the assistance will "involve the establishment of three long-term resident experts for a period of at least 24 months, short term technical assistance, the establishment of certain field stations ... improvement of mangoes in Saint Lucia, (and) irrigation and water management in Antigua-Barbuda".

The project is part of the assistance being offered to the Agricultural Diversification Co-ordinating Unit (ADCU) of the OECS Secretariat, and the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI).

Antigua & Barbuda

Minister Fears Scandal May Affect Investments

FL0406220490 Bridgetown CANA in English 1855 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] St John's, Antigua, June 4, CANA—The present arms shipment scandal which has gripped Antigua and Barbuda for over two months may have a negative impact on future investment for the country if instability is allowed to creep in, Finance Minister John St. Luce has said. "My concern, as one who is in government, is a question of future investment because this (arms controversy) could result in a certain amount of instability," St. Luce said.

The finance minister made particular reference to an opposition sponsored national demonstration last

month as an example of the kind of political climate that can deter prospective investors.

"If this continues, the investors, whether local or foreign, would be hesitant at some point in time to go into new investments or increase their investments in the country," he contended. "We hate to know we are caught up in such international intrigue. None of us (Antiguans) could feel comfortable," St. Luce commented.

The Antigua and Barbuda government has set up a judicial inquiry into the transshipment of Israeli arms through here to Colombian drug traffickers in April 1989. The matter became public two months ago after the Colombian Government protested to the Antiguan Government about the affair. Antigua has denied that it ordered the arms but Israeli documents have implicated former Public Works Minister Vere Bird, Jr. as placing the order.

Bird, too, has denied any involvement, claiming that his signature on the documents produced by the Israelis was forged. He has retained the services of three prominent Caribbean lawyers to watch proceedings at the inquiry.

Dominica

Mary Eugenia Charles, New Cabinet Sworn In

FL0106164290 Bridgetown CANA in English 1556 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 1, CANA—Mary Eugenia Charles, 71, was sworn in as Dominica's prime minister for her third successive five-year term by President Sir Clarence Seignoret at State House, his official residence, here on Friday [1 June]. Charles will also be responsible for finance and security in a ministerial line-up increased from the previous six to eleven. Her swearing-in follows last Monday's [28 May] general elections, narrowly won by Charles' Dominica Freedom Party (DFP).

Former principal of the Clifton Dupigny Technical College, Rupert Sorhaindo, has been made a senator and appointed minister of education, a post previously held by Henry George, who was made minister of community development and social affairs in the new cabinet.

Heskieth Alexander, former minister of community development, is the new minister of labour and immigration. Brian Alleyne, who served as attorney general in the last administration, has been replaced by lawyer Jenner Armour. Alleyne is now the minister of external affairs.

Alleyne Carbon and Charles Maynard retain the same ministerial portfolios they held in the last administration. Carbon was sworn in as minister of communications, works and housing, while Maynard will head the Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Industry, and Housing.

Allan Guye, who was a junior minister in the previous cabinet, has taken over as minister of health, a post previously held by Ronan David, who did not contest the May 28 general election. Two ministers without portfolio were also sworn-in.

The former chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation, Dermott Southwell, has been made minister without portfolio in the prime minister's office, while Maynard Joseph, who won the Colihaut constituency in the elections, will be attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Industry, and Tourism.

Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has retained the portfolios of finance and economic development, leaving external affairs as a separate ministry.

The country's new attorney general is lawyer Jenner Armour, who will also be responsible for legal affairs, information, and public relations. Armour, who defeated the Labour Party's Rosie Douglas in the Paix Bouche constituency in the election, replaces lawyer Brian Alleyne as attorney general. The external affairs portfolio goes to Alleyne, who now also carries special responsibility for Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) unity.

Former principal of the Clifton Dupigny Community College, Senator Rupert Sorhaindo is Dominica's new education minister, replacing Henry George in that post. Sorhaindo is one of two persons included in the cabinet who did not contest the general elections. He ran in the 1970 and 1975 elections on a Freedom Party ticket but lost both times. Sorhaindo is responsible for education and sports.

Retaining the large portfolio of agriculture, trade, industry, and tourism is Charles Maynard, who now has the assistance of newcomer Maynard Joseph as a minister without portfolio, and Roseau South representative Ossie Walsh as a parliamentary secretary in that ministry.

Former Education Minister Henry George is now minister for community development and social affairs, while former Community Development Minister Heskeith Alexander has been made minister of labour and immigration.

The new health and social security minister is Alan Guye, who served as a junior minister in the last administration.

Retaining the communications, works and housing portfolio is Alleyne Carbon, with Clem Shillingford as his junior minister.

Businessman, Senator Dermot Southwell, the second face in the cabinet not to have contested the election, was named minister without portfolio in the prime minister's office.

Dominican Republic

Electoral Review So Far Confirms PRSC Victory

FL0206180590 Santo Domingo Radio Television Dominicana Radio Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Jun 90

[From the "Today's Topic" segment: "The Progress Made in Verifying and Reviewing Electoral Certificates"]

[Text] In a gradual manner that is rapidly increasing, the members of the Central Electoral Board [JCE], national and international observers, and delegates from political parties are making progress in verifying and reviewing the 16 May electoral certificates. Up to now, 3,000 of the 6,673 certificates that were used to verify the votes at an equal number of tables installed throughout the country have been verified and reviewed.

Also up to the moment, the allegations made by the Dominican Liberation Party [PLD] are being eloquently denied. There is no fraud. No fraud has been demonstrated. The elections were clean. As JCE President Froilan Tavares said yesterday in a news conference, everything is becoming clear. The president of the highest electoral organization also said that every political group, especially the PLD, is being given every opportunity and access to all documents to prove the PLD's terribly false and absurd accusation.

The detailed verification and review process is being conducted by three commissions comprised of highly professional and moral technicians and individuals under the strict vigilance of the members of the electoral board. There is no doubt that everything is clear, clean, neat, and technically perfect, and that the small numerical errors that were made are absolutely irrelevant and would never change the obvious triumph of the Christian Social Reformist Party [PRSC]. On the contrary, the review, no less detailed than the one applied in reviewing the votes that were observed and annulled at the tables on election day, has made the PRSC's lead more evident each time. The majority of the votes accepted were cast in favor of the political organization that asked President Balaguer to be its candidate.

As a result, the PLD went for the wool and came home shorn, as the saying goes. It is just as clear that this political organization, as its own computation chief, journalist Victor Grimaldi said, lost the elections, and all its allegations have no other purpose than to stain the electoral process and create a climate of institutional danger to the detriment of the country.

Thank God the people did not allow the PLD to win.

JCE Announces Close of Verification Process

FL0406120090 Santo Domingo Radio-Television Dominicana Radio Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] The Central Electoral Board [JCE] has declared an end to the counting and verification of the polling-station documents from the 16 May elections. The JCE measure was issued in Resolution 55/90. The decision was made after the Dominican Liberation Party had withdrawn from two of the three commissions responsible for the counting.

One of the paragraphs of the resolution reads: We declare ended the administrative procedure for counting the number six forms in the hands of the JCE and the political organizations, which was set up according to regulation for the reasons set forth above.

The JCE also states that it will now fall to the municipal and National District electoral boards to carry out the legal procedures according to the provisions of Article 144 and subsequent articles of the Electoral Law, including the counting and comparison of the number six forms with the originals of their respective polling station documents.

Haiti

CEP, Government Unaware of Gonzales Resignation

FL0206160790 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Italicized passages are in Creole]

[Excerpts] CEP [electoral council] member Pierre Gonzales has officially resigned. [passage omitted]

[Reporter Jean Max Blanc] [passage omitted]*Government representative to the CEP Pierre Gonzales has resigned. He declared that he has resigned for personal reasons, and added that he was not at odds with any CEP member. [passage omitted]*

The CEP does not know whether Gonzales has resigned or not. CEP member Philippe Jules says the CEP maintains contact with Gonzales, and that the CEP will consider that he has resigned if he does not sign the electoral law which Jules says will be out very shortly in the capital.

The government is not aware of Gonzales' decision. An Information Ministry official said he only heard about this resignation over the radio.

In any case, Gonzales has reached this decision at a moment when diverse national and international bodies—including countries such as Canada, which has given the Haitian Government $1 million to facilitate the transition to democracy; and certain Caribbean Common

Market countries which, on a visit to Haiti at the beginning of the week, offered Haiti assistance in electoral matters—are interested in the elections that are to be held before long in Haiti.

Gonzales' resignation from the CEP has created a last-minute problem that the provisional government will have to solve as quickly as possible to allow the CEP to continue its work, favor the progress of the electoral process, and permit elections to take place next September as Mrs. Trouillot would like. [passage omitted]

Conacom States Position on Electoral Alliances

FL0206145890 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] We have here Conacom's [now a political party, National Congress of Democratic Movements, formerly National Committee of the Congress of Democratic Movements] latest position on electoral alliances. This is an excerpt of the minutes of the special assembly of national delegates held 20 May.

The national secretariat of the party National Congress of Democratic Movements [Kongre Nasyonal Mouvman Demokratik] advises that, to put an end to all vile and crooked maneuvers aimed at sowing disorder and confusion, it feels it is the party's duty to explain to the public in general, and its members in particular, the resolutions unanimously adopted at the assembly of national delegates held on 20 May. Conacom will do all it can to gather all the progressive democratic forces to guarantee a regime capable of applying a program for transition to democracy over the next five years.

The national secretariat announces that it has received a mandate to establish a broad political front with other parties and organizations that have shown proof of their intentions to respect democratic and nationalistic practices. Conacom says this front is open to all progressives from the different social classes, and that its objective will be to consistently support the demands made by the nation, the popular demands; to encourage progressive candidates to run for office in the coming elections, from the Casecs [Administrative Councils for the Communal Sections] to the parliament; and to, with the approval of all the groups belonging to this front, select and support a single candidate to the presidency.

The press release concludes: Forward, progressive, and nationalistic democrats, for the construction of a front of rupture and change!

Victor Benoit and Jean-Claude Bajeux sign this press release for Conacom.

Jamaica

JAMPRESS Dispels Rumor of Manley Death

FL0406190790 Bridgetown CANA in English 1621 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 4, CANA—The health of Jamaica Prime Minister Michael Manley, hospitalised in Miami with pneumonia, is improving, the national news agency, JAMPRESS, reported. According to the agency, doctors attending Manley at the Miami Heart Institute said Sunday [3 June] that tests carried out during the previous 24 hour period had shown continued recovery. JAMPRESS said the doctors had therefore reduced his medication. Prime Minsiter Manley was flown to the Miami Heart Institute a week ago for further tests for pneumonia and to receive treatment.

The JAMPRESS report followed claims that Manley was dead. On Sunday, local radio and television stations said that reports emanating from outside the country were stating that Prime Minister Manley had died and that local journalists were hiding the facts. However in an interview with the privately-owned Radio Jamaica the prime minister's press aide, Hartley Neita, said Manley was in excellent shape.

News Anchor Commentary on Gorbachev's Image

PA0406141990 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1314 GMT 4 June 90

[Commentary by television anchor Javier Solorzano]

[Text] Many newspaper reports indicate that while Mikhail Gorbachev was in Washington over the weekend, he monopolized the camera. I do not know if you had the opportunity to hear his remarks to members of the U.S. Congress. They were sensational. He said: You talk about freedom and sovereignty—said Mr. Bush—where was Congress when Panama was invaded? [sentence as heard] He added: You believe that we can become heroes by going into Lithuania and shooting it out?

I believe Gorbachev's attitude before the U.S. Congress was quite interesting and, moreover, very brave. The mood of the Congress with regard to Mr. Gorbachev was very feisty, especially Senator Mitchell. Mr. Gorbachev was not disturbed and had no qualms about stating all that he believed about international relations. This attitude, indeed, has made his image stronger. He said.... [changes thought] Gorbachev stepped out of his car two or three times and people shouted: Gorby, Gorby. Our reporter said that he wondered if Gorbachev could do the same in Lithuania or any of those trouble areas. However, what is true is that Mr. Gorbachev, according to newspaper reports, monopolized the camera and told congressmen: Where were you—you who talk about sovereignty—when Panama was invaded?

PRI Leader Denies Friction With Labor

PA0406161490 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 26 May 90 p 2

[Text] Sen. Luis Donaldo Colosio, national chairman of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Friday denied existence of any problems between the party and labor.

Addressing a plenary session of the Labor Congress, Colosio renewed the historical alliance of the PRI and the workers.

In a lengthy session, Labor Congress president Lorenzo Duarte—accompanied by Fidel Velazquez, head of the Mexican Workers Confederation (CTM), and other labor representatives—warned the PRI chairman that:

"To attempt to put limitations on the action of the (party's) bloc will only lead to weakening the PRI's participation in its necessary reforms, at the exact moment when fundamental unit against the nation's internal and external challenges demand stregthening factors of cohesion and not pulverization of the forces."

Reading from three pages of prepared text, Duarte said, "We also join the claim for our political institute to prevent governors, delegates and party officials from hampering our democratic process."

Duarte demanded "labor participation at all party levels."

Political observers have noted a schism within the PRI because of Velazquez demands for more labor delegates to the coming PRI national congress. His demands have been voiced in strong terms, but he has denied any split between his powerful organization and the PRI.

Interviewed after the meeting, held behind closed doors and in secretive tones, Colosio said the party's three blocs remain the pillars of the party.

Duarte assured newsmen that labor organizations affiliated with the Labor Congress will continue participating, collectively and individually, in the party's work.

He did ask, however, for an in-depth revision of procedures for the assignment of labor delegates to the 14th national assembly of the PRI.

Duarte demanded a reply to the congress' request for in-depth consideration of the procedure for the assignment of delegates, "because our request sent previously has had no reply."

* Paper Commissions Poll on Church-State Ties

90CA0049A Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 16 May 90 pp 1-A, 10-A, 11-A

[Text] As the pope begins his visit today, 45 percent of the citizenry is in favor of establishing Church-State relations, with 44 percent opposed. Almost half supports the appointment of personal representatives of the Executive Branch and the Vatican, and a majority agree with radio and TV coverage of the messages from the head of the Catholic Church.

According to the poll that EXCELSIOR commissioned the Center for Public Opinion Studies (CEOP) to conduct, the clergy should not be allowed either to teach public school or to hold political office. Seventy-two percent are opposed to priests holding public office, but 64.6 percent say that they should be allowed to vote. The poll also indicates that 72 percent of the respondents are opposed to members of the clergy taking part in politics.

The data gathered in connection with the renewed debate on the church's legal and political status in Mexico and the visit by Karol Wojtyla reflect opposition to the minting of a coin commemorating his presence in Mexico; they also reveal that the public is largely unaware of the break in relations between Church and State.

The poll was conducted in 47 cities around the Republic among 3,606 individuals over the age of 18 between 20 and 29 April; it consisted of 44 questions addressed to a population of 50.2 percent men and 49.8 percent women.

The CEOP, which is run by Miguel Basanez, conducted the survey, the findings and conclusions of which are reproduced below:

The issue of relations between the Mexican State and the Catholic Church has come up for discussion again for three reasons: first, the invitation to church representatives to attend the transfer-of-power ceremony; second, the appointment of a personal representative of the president of the Republic to the pope; and third, the pope's visit to Mexico from 6 to 12 May. The government's intention to improve its relations with the Catholic Church seems clear. The question that readers are asking themselves is to what degree does the country agree or disagree with these actions and what are people's opinions and perceptions about priests, religion, and the church hierarchy itself, among other things.

To investigate this EXCELSIOR commissioned the CEOP to conduct a nationwide poll of 3,606 interviews, which it did between 20 and 29 April among a representative sampling of individuals selected at random in 97 localities. As with other issues addressed in polls, this one has highlighted the complexity and contradictory nature of Mexican society. The opinions and attitudes range from very clear and categorical stands to confused and ignorant ones.

The clear-cut republican influence that the figure of Benito Juarez still exercises unquestionably stands out. The following question was posed: "In the last century Benito Juarez broke official relations between the Church and the Mexican State. To judge by the results, do you think that he did the right or the wrong thing?" The response was: 62.7 percent, the right thing; 8.4 percent, neutral; 14.9 percent, the wrong thing, and 14.1 percent, don't know. In other words, for each person who disagreed with Juarez, four agreed with him. However, when this question was asked: "Who do you believe more: the government or the church?" 37 percent said the church, 26.8 percent neither, 26.1 percent both, and just 7.8 percent the government. How can this strong loyalty to Juarez be explained in light of the government's low credibility and the church's high credibility?

As a reference point for credibility, we also asked: "Who do you believe more: a teacher or a priest?" Some 35.4 percent believe both equally, whereas just 26.1 percent believe the government and the church equally; 28.1 percent believe a priest more than a teacher, compared to 37 percent who believe the church more than the government; 19.3 percent believe a teacher more than a priest, compared to 7.6 percent who believe the government more than the church; and lastly, 13.8 percent believe neither priests nor teachers, as against 26.8 percent who believe neither the government nor the church. The high credibility of teachers is noteworthy.

These data underscore that the government has a very significant reserve of credibility and influence over society through the nation's teachers, in spite of the declining budget for education. This makes it even more important for the government to find ways of motivating and reactivating the school system before it is too late, given the gradual, steady decline in people's opinion of schooling in Mexico. In 1983 66.2 percent thought positively of our schools, compared to 57.8 percent in 1990.

The fact that the church and priests enjoy high credibility among the population does not mean, however, that people agree with all of the church's positions. In response to the question "The Catholic Church does not agree with the current campaigns to prevent AIDS. What do you think?" 70.5 percent said that the church was wrong, against 17.3 percent who supported it. The responses were similar to the question about family planning, as 73.9 percent were in favor of population control, compared to 5.6 percent who were against it. In contrast to this, in response to the question "Do you think that priests should be able to vote?" 64.6 percent said yes, against 29.6 who said no.

In these cases and in others that we will see later on, the poll found a constant: the population's desire to defend and expand freedoms. In reply to the question "What do you think of the government allowing TV and radio coverage of the pope's visit and of religious messages, even though the law prohibits it?" 61.9 percent thought it was fine, compared to 20.3 percent who thought it was wrong. In other words, society is obviously not worried about violations of the law, even though this may mean a lack of legal protection and ethical confusion for the individual.

The key question unquestionably was: "There is discussion today about whether the government ought to have official relations with the church. What do you think?" It is noteworthy that there is a virtual tie here, 45 to 44, between those in favor and those opposed. The advocates of having relations will say that this finding is irrelevant because this is not necessarily the issue under discussion. Those who are opposed will say that the government does not have the consensus it needs to proceed with its plans. In light of this, the impact that the moves made to date have had on the government's image may have to be carefully reassessed, especially in light of the marked decline that is detailed further on.

In response to the question "Do you agree or disagree with the government selling a coin commemorating the pope's visit?" 56.3 percent said they disagreed, against 36 percent who agreed. Similarly, 53 percent do not think that the Catholic Church should be put in charge of children's education, compared to 26.8 percent who think it should. Also, 54.5 percent do not think that the church should record marriages, births, and deaths, compared to 28.9 percent who think it should. The respondents' opinion about priests holding public office is significant, as 72.4 percent think that they should not hold them, whereas 19.1 percent feel the opposite.

Once again, those who are in favor of bringing Church and State closer together will say that none of these three

points is up for discussion: either entrusting public education, the civil registry, or political representation to the church. They are right. Yet the debate on the civil-registry functions was a bitter one in the last century, while in this century it has been bitter on education and, in particular, textbooks. In any event, what public opinion illustrates about these three issues is that our religiosity (of the 81.4 percent who consider themselves Catholics, 45.2 percent attend mass at least weekly, as against 40.2 percent who never or rarely do) does not extend to expanding the clergy's official involvement in the activities and functions that civilian society has just begun to perform and in which the State has done an inadequate job.

The replies to the following question synthesized and corroborated this attitude: "Do you think that the church ought to be involved in politics?" as 72.3 percent voiced a categorical no. The same question has been asked repeatedly in various nationwide polls, and two things are noteworthy in this regard. One, opposition to church involvement in politics has been growing slowly but surely. In 1983, 65.8 percent were opposed; in 1987, 67.3 percent, and in 1990, 72.3 percent (Miguel Basanez, "The Pulse of the 6-Year Terms: 20 Years of Crisis," Siglo XXI [21st Century], p 222). Two, the poll data are stable: In 1987, 13.1 percent said yes and now 12.4 percent do; in 1987 10 percent felt that the church could be involved at times, and 10.3 percent say so in 1990.

However, on issues that are of a more personal nature, the church's stands receive greater support. Such is the case with celibacy and abortion. In response to the question "The Catholic religion does not allow priests to marry. What do you think?" Fifty percent supported the church position, and 35.1 percent opposed it. As for abortion, 47 percent supported the church, and 8.4 percent challenged it openly. We should note, nevertheless, that 41.9 percent said that their opinion would depend on the case. Likewise, public opinion is favorable to the church's position on issues that are farther removed from Mexicans. In reply to the question: "In most Latin American countries the Catholic Church and the government have very close relations. Do you think that by and large this has been good or bad for these countries?" 36.9 percent of the respondents said that it was good, compared to 23.8 percent who said it was bad, while 23.6 percent had no opinion.

When asked "Who do you think the Catholic Church favors: the rich or the poor?" 38.9 percent said both alike, followed by 30 percent who thought it favored the rich, while just 17.6 percent said the church favored the poor, and 9.9 percent said neither group. When we compare this finding with the question "Who do you think the church ought to favor?" we see that the reply "both equally" jumps 15 points to 53.8 percent, while "the poor" increases by 9 to 38.7, and "the rich" declines 29 to 0.8 percent. These findings lend some substance to the debates between various factions of the Mexican clergy, in the sense that society perceives the church as being somewhat partial to the higher-income population, as evidenced by the open letter that Mexican priests addressed to the pope on 16 April. This image is even clearer when the findings are broken down for the northern, central, and southern sections of the country.

Plurality, tolerance, and open-mindedness constitute another issue that is on the minds of believers. In response to the question "Some people think that in Mexico we should allow all religions, while others feel that only the Catholic religion ought to be allowed. What do you think?" 57.8 percent came out in favor of all religions, as against 28.1 percent who wanted only the Catholic Church.

When asked "Do you know whether official relations between the Church and the Mexican State are currently still broken off?" only 36 percent said they were, compared to 64 percent who did not know or were mistaken, thus reflecting a lack of concern about or interest in the issue. In response to the question "The Mexican Constitution provides for the separation of Church and State. Do you agree or disagree with the president of the Republic appointing a personal representative to the pope?" 48.8 percent said they agreed, and 32.5 percent said they disagreed.

All of these data come from a nationwide opinion poll, commissioned by EXCELSIOR, consisting of 3,606 anonymous interviews of persons 18 and older conducted from 20 to 29 April 1990. Using the random-sampling method, the 24 interviewers asked 44 closed questions in 32 states and 94 towns, only 47 of which have more than 50,000 inhabitants, the other 47 being rural communities with fewer than 5,000 residents. As for the respondents, 50.2 percent were men, and 49.8 percent women. 21.7 percent were between 18 and 24 years of age, 16.8 percent from 25 to 29, 24.2 percent from 30 to 39, 17.2 percent from 40 to 49, and 20.1 percent were over 50. 28.8 percent said that their household income was less than the [monthly] minimum wage, 32.3 percent from 1 to 2 minimum wages, 16.4 percent from 2 to 4 minimum wages, 9.7 percent from 4 to 8; 8.3 percent from 8 to 14, and 4.4 percent earned more than 14 times the minimum wage. 7.7 percent had no education; 31.9 percent had gone to primary school; 12.5 percent had attended secondary school or its equivalent; 20 percent, preparatory school; 17.6 percent, professional training schools; and 1.7 percent had postgraduate studies.

The cities selected were Aguascalientes, Tijuana, Mexicali, La Paz, Campeche, Saltillo, Torreon, Colima, Tuxtla, Tapachula, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, the Federal District, Nezahualcoyotl, Ecatepec, Tlalnepantla, Naucalpan, Chalco, Durango, Leon, Guanajuato, Acapulco, Chilpancingo, Pachuca, Guadalajara, Toluca, Morelia, Cuernavaca, Tepic, Monterrey, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Chetumal, San Luis Potosi, Culiacan, Hermosillo, Villahermosa, Tampico, Ciudad Victoria, Tlaxcala, Coatzacoalcos, Jalapa, Tuxpan, Veracruz, Merida, and Zacatecas.

The following questionnaire was used: 1. Sex? 2. What do you do for a living? 3. How would you describe your personal situation compared to last year? 4. How would you describe the country's situation compared to last year? 5. What newspaper do you usually read? 6. As for religion, do you consider yourself Catholic, a freethinker, or Protestant? 7. Do you attend church regularly? How often? 8. Do your children or brothers and sisters attend parochial or public school? 9. Who did you vote for for president in 1988? 10. What is the main problem that you have had over the past 3 months in the colonia [urban community] in which you live? 11. In most Latin American countries the Catholic Church and the government have very close relations. Do you think that by and large this has been good or bad for these countries? 12. In the last century Benito Juarez broke off official relations between the Church and the Mexican State. To judge by the results, do you think that he did the right or the wrong thing? 13. Do you know whether official relations between the Church and the Mexican State are currently still broken off? 14. Some people think that in Mexico we should allow all religions, while others feel that only the Catholic religion ought to be allowed. What do you think? 15. The Catholic religion does not allow priests to marry. What do you think? 16. Do you think that the Catholic Church should take charge of educating children? 17. The Catholic Church in Mexico does not agree with the current campaigns to prevent AIDS. What do you think? 18. Do you think that the Catholic Church should take charge of recording marriages, births, and deaths? 19. There is discussion today about whether the government ought to have official relations with the church. What do you think? 20. Do you think that there is a difference between an official ambassador to the Vatican and a personal representative of the president of the Republic to the pope? 21. Do you think that priests should be able to vote? 22. The Mexican Constitution provides for the separation of Church and State. Do you agree or disagree with the president of the Republic appointing a personal representative to the pope, or do you find it unimportant? 23. Who do you think the Catholic Church favors: the rich or the poor? 24. Who do you think the church ought to favor? 25. Mexican law does not allow priests to hold public office. What do you think? 26. Are you for or against abortion, or does it depend on the case? 27. Are you for or against family planning, or does it depend on the case? 28. Who do you believe more: a teacher or a priest? 29. Do you agree or disagree with the government selling a coin commemorating the pope's visit? 30. Who do you believe more: the government or the church? 31. What do you think of the government allowing radio and TV coverage of the pope's visit and of religious messages, even if the law prohibits it? 32. Do you think that the church should be involved in politics? 33. Do you sympathize with any political party? Which one? 34. What is your opinion of the mayor or Federal District administrative division chief? 35. What is your opinion of the governor or mayor of the Federal District? 36. What is your opinion of the president of the Republic? 37. What is your opinion of Cuauhtemoc Cardenas? 38. What is your opinion of the U.S. ambassador to Mexico, John Negroponte? 39. If elections were held today, which party would you vote for? 40. To conclude, in what year were you born? 41. How many years of schooling have you had? 42. Do you have a regular job right now? 43. What is the total monthly income of your household? 44. Lastly, do you think that polls tell the truth or are useless?

In the last century Benito Juarez broke off official relations between the Church and the Mexican State. To judge by the results, do you think that he did the right or the wrong thing?

Response	Percent
Right	62.7
Neutral	8.4
Wrong	14.9
Don't know	14.1

There is discussion today about whether the government ought to have official relations with the church. What do you think?

Response	Percent
It should	45
It shouldn't	43.6
Don't know	11.4

Do you think that the church should be involved in politics?

Response	Percent
Yes	12.4
At times	10.3
No	72.3
Don't know	5.1

Mexican law does not allow priests to hold public office. What do you think?

Response	Percent
Should be allowed to	19.1
Should not be allowed to	72.4
Don't know	8.5

Who do you believe more: the government or the church?

Response	Percent
The church	37
Neither	26.8
Both	26.1
The government	7.6
Don't know	2.5

Who do you believe more: a teacher or a priest?

Response	Percent
Both	35.4
A priest	28.1
A teacher	19.3

Neither	13.8
Don't know	3.4

The Catholic Church in Mexico does not agree with the campaigns to prevent AIDS. What do you think?

Response	Percent
The church is right	17.3
The church is wrong	70.5
Don't know	12.2

Are you for or against family planning, or does it depend on the case?

Response	Percent
For	73.9
Depends on the case	18.7
Against	5.6
Don't know	1.7

Do you think that priest should be able to vote?

Response	Percent
Yes	64.6
No	29.6
Don't know	5.9

What do you think of the government allowing radio and TV coverage of the pope's visit and of religious messages, even though the law prohibits it?

Response	Percent
A good thing	61.9
So-so	12.6
A bad thing	20.3
Don't know	5.2

The Catholic religion does not allow priests to marry. What do you think?

Response	Percent
Should be allowed to marry	35.1
Should not be allowed to marry	50
Depends	9.2
Don't know	5.7

Are you for or against abortion, or does it depend on the case?

Response	Percent
Against	47
Depends on the case	41.9
For	8.4
Don't know	2.7

By and large do you think the Catholic Church favors the rich or the poor?

Response	Percent
Both equally	38.9
The rich	30
The poor	17.6
Neither	9.9
Don't know	3.5

Do you know whether official relations between the church and the Mexican State are currently still broken off?

Response	Percent
Still broken off	36
No longer broken off	23.6
Don't know	40.5

The Mexican Constitution provides for the separation of Church and State. Do you agree or disagree with the president of the Republic appointing a personal representative to the pope?

Response	Percent
Agree	48.8
Disagree	32.5
Don't know	18.7

Do you think that the Catholic Church should be in charge of recording marriages, births, and deaths?

Response	Percent
Yes	28.9
Depends	12.3
No	54.5
Don't know	4.3

In most Latin American countries the Catholic Church and the government have very close relations. Has this been good or bad for these countries?

Response	Percent
Good	36.9
So-so	15.7
Bad	23.8
Don't know	23.6

* 15 Held in LA JORNADA Shootings

* CNTE Protest

*90CA0037A Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish
8 Apr 90 p 34-A*

[Article by Ignacio Gutierrez and Luis Segura]

[Text] The Federal District Attorney General's Office (PGJDF) yesterday arraigned 15 alleged members of the Clandestine Revolutionary Workers Party-Union of the People (PROCUP), detained in connection with the attack on the newspaper LA JORNADA which occurred on Monday, 2 April. Three were released as a result of pressure from the CNTE [National Coordinating Board of Education Workers].

The hunt continues for two fugitives: Alejandro Alberto or Alejandro Rogelio Rodriguez Samano and Andres Garcia Valle and coparticipant Felipe Martinez Soriano, former rector of the Autonomous University of Oaxaca.

At least six of those held were turned over to the Northern Penal Institute under the jurisdiction of the judge of the Fourth Criminal Court.

Some of the bookings were done in the absence of those involved for the crime of concealment inasmuch as in this case, the PGJDF explained, they had been released on bail.

Police officials confirmed that the killers of Enrique Garcia Gutierrez and Jesus Samperio Miramontes may be captured at any time because several clues exist as to their whereabouts. No details were released so as not to damage investigations.

Cilia Olmos, who belongs to the same group, is also sought for the crimes of robbery, murder, and armed robbery.

Those in custody at the aforementioned prison yesterday included Arturo Becerril Rodriguez, Alfredo Rivera Gonzalez, Sergio Martinez Gonzalez, Rocio Verona Ocampo Rabadan, and Luis Francisco Roldan Quinones.

The Office of Deputy Attorney General for Preliminary Investigations also announced yesterday afternoon that Marco Esteban, Salvador Mendoza Rodriguez, and their mother, Rosa Maria Rodriguez Ayala, had also been released in accordance with the law.

This occurred after some 300 persons from Sections 9 and 10 of the SNTE [National Trade Union of Education Workers], led by Teodoro Palomino from the Education Workers Coordinating Committee, staged a march leaving from Santo Domingo Square, with long stops in front of LA JORNADA and the PGJDF.

Demonstrators demanded that authorities halt repression aimed at the persons mentioned, who are active members of the trade union group.

A delegation from the group met with Attorney General Ignacio Morales Lechuga, who explained the legal situation of the Mendoza Rodriguez family, presumably responsible for concealment in connection with the double murder of the policemen.

In its information, the Deputy Attorney General's Office said that the three persons released would nevertheless be arraigned without being placed under arrest by the competent criminal court judge for the crime of concealment and that a petition would be filed for an arrest warrant which, when granted, will be expedited by the Judicial Police.

In clarifying the problem, authorities said that investigations would determine who in fact bears responsibility, inasmuch as they are in charge of an auto impoundment center from which the car used by the murderers on Monday morning, 2 April, was taken.

Only they had the keys to the white, 4-door Atlantic, license plates 351-AKK, used as a getaway car for the killers who shot the LA JORNADA employees.

The automobile belongs to another person who had previously kept it at the Mendoza Rodriguez boarding house. It was used without his permission on the morning of the double murder.

At a meeting held in the LA JORNADA parking lot, Teodoro Palomino told newspaper workers that "we do not oppose the investigation and want the double murder to be solved, but we do not want to see innocent persons arrested or have police operations turn into a witch hunt."

He revealed that another SNTE member, Luis Cesar Figueroa, is frequently harassed by Judicial Police.

* Group's Violence Reviewed

*90CA0037B Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish
8 Apr 90 pp 1, 4*

[Miguel Angel Granados Chapa column]

[Text] The list of crimes committed by the Clandestine Revolutionary Workers Party-Union of the People, PROCUP, and the Party of the Poor (PDLP), which have now joined together to carry out the double killing of two of our newspaper guards, is long and necessarily incomplete. This is an attempt to piece together a summary of the main criminal acts in which the groups have participated. It is not simply a matter of tracing their criminal history, but rather, of exposing the consequences of their actions and the impunity enjoyed by their members.

The group now known as PROCUP was formed nearly 20 years ago in Oaxaca under the name of Union of the People (UP). Perhaps the first public sign of its activity was several bombings in the city of San Luis Potosi in November 1974, bombings that killed three persons and that were blamed on the Huasteco [region including

parts of the states of San Luis Potosi, Hidalgo, Veracruz, and Tamaulipas, adjacent to the coastal strip running roughly from Tampico to Veracruz] movement known as Land and Freedom, whose leaders were prosecuted even though they bore no responsibility for the incidents.

In 1976, one of its own members, nicknamed *El ministro*, was murdered. Years later, in a communique issued at the time of the kidnapping of Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, PROCUP provided the background for the crime, although without saying how it came out. PROCUP writes: "In 1974, former PCM [Mexican Communist Party] member Arturo, *El ministro*, joined our party, recruited by a man who later gave up and turned traitor. In our ranks, he tried to impose the rules of coexistence of the party from which he had come and in an underhanded way tried to fight for power. He was exposed by our commanding officer, Hector Eladio Hernandez Castillo, who discovered he had embezzled and concealed funds. When discovered, he tried to kill our commanding officers, relying on lumpen who are now drug traffickers and police informers...."

In 1977, Antonio Esqueda was murdered for refusing to continue participating in the UP. He was released from the Oblatos jail only recently. During the second half of this year, while Dr Felipe Martinez Soriano served as rector of the University of Oaxaca, the UP committed countless outrages, including death threats to 20 professors and 10 kidnappings for the purpose of gaining information. Its violence in this stage culminated with the murder of students Francisco Santiago Arango and Jorge Mendoza on 6 December. Shortly thereafter, Martinez Soriano resigned and the UP terrorized Oaxaca with arson and bombings. On the 29th of that same month, a bulletin was published in which Martinez Soriano, in the curious company of Juan Ortega Arenas, leader of the Union of Independent Workers (UOI), handed down an extremely harsh judgment on Carlos Hernandez Chavarria, national leader of the Communist Party, who would be murdered less than 2 months later, on 22 February 1978, along with university worker Raul Castellanos Barranco. Maribel Martinez Martinez, daughter of Martinez Soriano, was arrested for the crime but released immediately, while other persons captured along with her remained in prison until granted amnesty in 1984. In its aforementioned 1985 document, PROCUP explained that for being a traitor to the University of Oaxaca and for continuing "his campaign of slander and attacks directed at our party and the movement...our Revolutionary Tribunal hereby judges Carlos Hernandez Chavarria and sentences him to death."

On 30 March 1983, Aurelio Gomez Lopez, leader of settlers in Oaxaca, was murdered. According to the local press, the victim was walking along with his wife and little boy when "they were intercepted by several individuals carrying a knife and a pistol. One of them opened fire on the family, gravely wounding Aurelio, who died immediately from a bullet to the head. After committing the murder, the individuals fled the scene and the police managed to arrest Antonio Hernandez Antonio and the disabled Gilberto Guerrero Parada, the former a dolt of the PSUM [Unified Socialist Party of Mexico] and the latter an escapee from the 2 de Octubre Camp. The two were the alleged authors of the killing." One of them, Guerrero Parada, had been behind the publication, on 3 October 1978, of a slanderous leaflet aimed at Mrs Rosario Ibarra de Piedra. The document revealed one of the aspects of the political activity of Martinez Soriano, who split off from the common fight for the defense of political prisoners, victims of harassment, and missing persons to create an independent national committee that would later lead to the National People's Democratic Front. The latter would figure as the civil arm of PROCUP despite its repeated attempts to appear removed from it.

The most scandalous killings ever attributed to PROCUP occurred on 2 and 3 December 1983. Brothers Jose Luis and Arturo Cortes Gutierrez were murdered while traveling in a bus near Teotihuacan on Friday, 2 December. They had been members of the groups supporting Martinez Soriano at the University of Oaxaca and upon their release from the prison to which they had been sent for their violence, they publicly declared their distance from him. In reporting the double crime, PROCESO said that "the victims used high-powered weapons to shoot them in the back in front of all the people in the truck. Jose Luis' and Arturo's bodies would have been thrown into a common grave, but neighbors of the family reported the double crime. An official from the Tlalnepantla Ministry of Justice took action even though the Cortes Gutierrez were carrying their respective ID's. They were also carrying documents containing reports of the police actions of the PROCUP-FNDP [National Democratic Popular Front], which were confiscated by police. The next day in Oaxaca, a brother of the previous evening's victims, Felipe Cortes Gutierrez, and his wife, Guadalupe Carrasco, were also shot down by two thugs who fled on a motorcycle. The same PROCESO report states that "recordings and writings of Arturo and Jose Luis Cortes Gutierrez narrate the provocative history of the PROCUP-FNDP and outline their responsibility for the actions of what had been the Union of the People to which they belonged."

Let us now take a look at the Party of the Poor (PDLP). In July 1984, its Peasants Execution Squad assassinated Francisco Fierro Loza, former member of that guerrilla group. Long before, on 25 May 1976, according to a communique of the very PDLP that carried out the execution, Fierro Loza had been sentenced to death by a Revolutionary Tribunal that had found him guilty of "attempting on three occasions to kill party members-...death threats issued to party members...having dragged a comrade from another organization out of his house, blaming him for the theft of 50,000 pesos that Fierro Loza had spent, and seriously injuring him...attempted rape of the daughter of a comrade...embezzlement of party funds." On 11 July 1984, "at 2033 hours of this year...revolutionary commandos from our squad

put an end to the dark history of Francisco Fierro Loza. We did what we said we would. Revolutionary justice arrives inexorably!" Fierro Loza had decided to go into public life, working for the Legal Office of the University of Guerrero and belonging to the Critical Point organization. He was planning to publish a book narrating his guerrilla experience when he was murdered in Chilpancingo under circumstances that astonished those who later learned of them because of the lack of secrecy involved and the resulting impunity of those who had planned and carried out the deed. The communique appeared in the periodical POR ESTO! under a headline proclaiming that "The Party of the Poor Executed Fierro Loza" and accompanied by a letter to Mario Menendez Rodriguez declaring: "Comrade Mario: Once again the Party of the Poor finds itself obliged to call upon you to ask you to find room in your prestigious publication for the enclosed communique in which our party takes credit for the execution of the counterrevolutionary Francisco Fierro Loza. History may continue to be distorted by Francisco Fierro Loza's heirs and they have already begun their work, sowing doubt and confusion about our Major Lucio Cabanas, but this is a matter we shall handle later. We shall be carefully watching what happens in order to confirm the veracity of events and reiterate our position on them. We bid you farewell and express our deepest gratitude to you, Comrade, because your publication, which has been called various names, has been the only one open to revolutionary forces, with all the risk which that implies, and helped shed light on the truth."

The PDLP also admits executing Juan Garcia Galeana, Jose Isabel, and Anacleto Ramos and Pedro Helguera. Helguera was the director of the Legal Office of the University of Guerrero. However, its most spectacular feat was the kidnapping—or detention, as the PDLP calls it—of Professor Felix Bautista and Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo. The former, known as "The Light From Below" because of the importance of his liaison role, was picked up on 22 February 1985 so that he might shed light on the fate of a sum of money that was part of the ransom paid for Ruben Figueroa and turned over to the Mexican Communist Party. When negotiations conducted by means of messages between communist leaders and the PDLP bogged down, the latter took more extreme measures. On 1 July, 6 days before federal elections in which Martinez Verdugo headed the list of PSUM candidates, he was kidnapped by a commando of five armed individuals. Before the kidnapping, the PSUM had offered to return the 5 million pesos which the PDLP was demanding, but the latter took a more calculating view, figuring that interest due would raise the sum to 200 million pesos. A sum of 100 million was finally paid and Bautista was released on 17 July, 5 months after his apprehension, and Martinez Verdugo only hours later.

Upon releasing their victims, the kidnappers ruled: "Let it also be clear that we shall never forgive the informer and anyone among them who might try to murder us. We shall always demand that problems be solved through the ideological struggle and that responsibility be squarely placed on the shoulders of corrupt, informing, criminal individuals relying on the ranks of any organization or party."

At the conclusion of this narration of criminal acts, I should like to quote what one communist leader said upon being released: "In the same lofty spirit he demonstrated throughout his captivity, refusing to sign any self-criticism as a result of pressure and despite the continual threat under which he lived for 17 days, Martinez Verdugo holds that police and legal action is not the right way to correct the armed deviation of those groups. This idea should be discussed."

* Ex-PDLP Member's Denial

90CA0037C Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish 5 Apr 90 p 6

[Article by Gloria Perez Mendoza]

[Text] Toluca, 4 Apr—Luis Leon Mendiola, former member of the Party of the Poor, has said that none of the 450 former fighting members of that organization, "survivors of the slaughter" that put an end to the organization, belongs to the Clandestine Revolutionary Workers Party-Union of the People (PROCUP).

A local legislator from the PRD [Party of the Democratic Revolution], Leon Mendiola, said in an interview that of the 835 Party of the Poor who were taken prisoner from 1969 to 1976, when the organization was broken up, 450 agreed to return to legal life in the country and the vast majority of them now belong to the PRD. As a reliable organization with sound proposals for the country's political life, the PRD refuses to recognize PROCUP because it is made up of the group known as "The Coyotes" from the State of Oaxaca, where they have carried out a series of attacks and acts of vandalism that should be punished in accordance with the law.

The former members of the now defunct Party of the Poor refuse to recognize "the misuse and political insolence PROCUP has demonstrated in calling itself the 'Party of the Poor' when, without reason or justification, it attacks workers merely doing their duty, as in the case of the security guards working for the newspaper LA JORNADA, and murders them in the most base and vile fashion," it states, adding that this matter should be cleared up by the proper authorities.

El Salvador

Military Said To Turn Over University Tomorrow

PA0506044990 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] University authorities have reported that the campus of El Salvador University, which has been occupied by the military for six months, will be returned tomorrow. Confirming this report, Rector Luis Argueta Antillon described the announcement as a victory of the university community. The return will take place at 1500 tomorrow, but students will not be able to enter the premises before 9 June.

[Begin Argueta recording] This is a victory of the university community. We do not think this is a gracious gesture on the part of the government. We knew that there were plans for the military to occupy the university and that the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] offensive gave the government a chance to justify such an action. However, the efforts of the university community and the support of the Salvadoran people have helped the return of the university become a reality. [end recording]

University authorities will enter the campus tomorrow to assess its condition and outline a renovation policy. The return ceremony—to be attended by the Tribunal of Accounts, university planning officials, and 1st Infantry Brigade officers—will take place at the small square in front of the university's library. According to Argueta, there are still disagreements on the continued military cordon around the university.

[Begin Argueta recording] You must have heard Colonel Elena Fuentes say that the military cordon would be lifted. He said that the cordon had been set up on instructions from university authorities, specifically, upon my request. I addressed a letter to him telling him that I had never requested a military cordon, that the university community was pleased with his announcement the cordon would be lifted, and that we expected him to carry out his word. [end recording]

Argueta said, however, that cordon or no cordon, the university students are firmly determined to attend classes on the campus next semester despite the damage caused to the building comprising two faculties.

MPSC's Zamora Critizes Cristiani's First Year

PA0206213490 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Dr. Ruben Zamora, secretary general of the Social Christian People's Movement, MPSC, has said that the first 12 months of Alfredo Cristiani's Government have yielded nothing positive.

According to the opposition politician, the past year was characterized by a worsening of the economic crisis, an intensification of violence, and a retrocession of all those measures that, like it or not, have benefited the people in the past 10 years. He said that the most important of these measures were the privatization of banks, liberalization of the economy, and the marketing of coffee, which until a few months ago permitted an equitable and fair distribution of wealth.

Zamora added that the government's economic policy has further polarized society and this could heighten discontent among the people.

Nicaragua

Two Contra Commanders Disarm To 'Foster Peace'

PA0406234190 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2231 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] El Almendro, Nicaragua, 4 Jun (DPA)—Contra Commanders "Emiliano" and "Doctor Henry," leaders of the "Jorge Salazar" command, laid down their arms today to encourage the disarming of approximately 7,000 men at their command and to foster peace in Nicaragua, they said.

"At this moment, I stop being 'Doctor Henry' and again become Enrique Zelaza, 32, physician and surgeon," said the anti-Sandinist leader, putting his rifle in the hands of a UN military observer and receiving OAS-donated civilian clothes at the El Almendro security zone approximately 280 km south of Managua.

Santiago Murray, head of the OAS delegation, said that 680 contras have surrendered their arms at this site and that he expects the decision of "Emiliano" and "Doctor Henry" to benefit the disarmament process agreed upon between the Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] and Violeta Chamorro's government.

In addition, Israel Galeano, RN chief of staff, pointed out the urgent need for social improvements in the development centers, which were included in the accords signed with Chamorro's government to increase the tempo of the demobilization, which he described as irreversible.

Approximately 4,200 contras have disarmed in the past four weeks, but it is obvious that the arms they have handed over are useless and that the majority of those who have demobilized are not part of the core of the armed resistance.

Upon handing over his guns, "Doctor Henry" said there are about 18,000 contras and that a number of the irregular forces' members have joined them in the past weeks.

"Franklin" said that the more than 8,000 hectares in the country's south must be under civilian and military control of the former RN combatants, who will form "an internal police force," regarded in the accords as a way to guarantee the civic participation of the demobilized in community life.

A considerable number of the 75 contras demobilized in El Almendro today have no confidence in the accords signed by the Chamorro government and think that General Humberto Ortega should step down from his Army General Command post.

"Doctor Henry" asserted that the cease-fire has been heeded in the past few weeks and that the Sandinist Air Force helicopters formerly used for the transporting of troops and other military activities now serve to transport the limited quantity of medicines that the OAS gave the contras.

Two Sandinist Air Force helicopters flew Roberto Ferrey, representative of Chamorro's government, some OAS delegates, and a group of newsmen to El Almendro to attend the ceremony in which "Emiliano" and "Doctor Henry" laid down their arms.

Record Number of Contras Surrender Arms 4 Jun

PA0506034190 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0026 GMT 5 Jun 90

[All numbers as heard]

[Text] We have just received a report from Dr. Fernando Castanon, political adviser of the UN Observer Group for Central America [ONUCA]. A record was virtually set in the counterrevolutionaries' disarming process when a total of 832 contras surrendered their arms to ONUCA soldiers today.

This is the breakdown: Security zone 1, 126; security zone 2, 157; security zone 3, 159; security zone 4, 220; security zone 5, 77; security zone 6, 107. No contras disarmed in security zone 7.

With today's count, a total of 4,745 contras have turned over their arms and demobilized since the disarmament and demobilization process started approximately one month ago. According to the accords signed between the government and the contras, the process should culminate on 10 June.

Government Minister Carlos Hurtado Interviewed

PA0306012290 Managua Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 29 May 90

[Interview with Government Minister Carlos Hurtado by Danilo Lacayo, information and press director of the Presidency; in Managua on 28 May—live or recorded]

[Text] [Lacayo] Today we have invited Government Minister Carlos Hurtado to our program. Before beginning the interview, I would like to point out that 33 days into the Chamorro Government, the Nicaraguan people can relax. There is no longer obligatory military service and therefore, youths are not running away from home. Mothers and sons are happy, especially as we celebrate Mother's Day. For the first time in 11 years, mothers and sons will be together. Mr. Hurtado, welcome to the program.

[Hurtado] Thank you very much, Danilo.

[Lacayo] First, the citizens would like to know more about what used to be known as the Interior Ministry—which represented fear for many Nicaraguans [words indistinct] Nicaraguans still remember the abuses committed by that ministry. You are now in charge of the Government Ministry, formerly known as the Interior Ministry. What is the new style of the Government Ministry and what do you envision as its role?

[Hurtado] Yes, Danilo, thank you very much. First, I want to tell you that the Government Ministry, in keeping with Mrs. Chamorro's wishes, will be a civilian ministry. This process will take some time, but it will be done, keeping in mind the UNO [National Opposition Union] government program and Mrs. Chamorro's pledge to Nicaragua. That is, the demilitarization of Nicaraguan society.

Second, in our ministry—and there have already been signs of this—we will adopt a different style in keeping with the UNO government program and Mrs. Chamorro's wishes. In other words, this ministry will by no means be repressive as military forces have historically been here. This ministry will guarantee people's rights.

We gave an initial example of this new style during the strike. Many people would have liked us to use force to end the strike. However, besides being very [word indistinct] to use force as a measure to solve problems, that attitude would be very unlike Mrs. Chamorro [words indistinct].

[Lacayo] Your statement is very interesting, because it is being said that this is a sign of weakness; that Mrs. Chamorro's government and her government minister are weak; and that they have no power. What would you say to the media and to people who claim that stronger actions are needed?

[Hurtado] I believe that that is a rather simplistic claim. It is simplistic because it is very easy to say that we should use force to solve problems. We must not forget that Nicaraguan society is highly polarized, as a result of the war and 10 years of a ideological indoctrination. There is much resentment. There is also distrust between the two majority groups, namely, the UNO and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

This distrust is understandable, but it creates much tension. Both groups, which are the political representatives of society, want problems to be solved overnight. In certain cases, they want them solved as they were in the past. The easiest thing to do is to use force, fill up our jails, and so on.

We are trying to solve problems with our new government style, but they cannot be solved overnight. In our new style of government, we must learn to consider all options. For example, I believe that the government emerged a winner during the strike because there were no

dead to cry over; and nobody was arrested, injured, or beaten. This shows that we are using a new style. I believe that the police, who Mrs. Chamorro mentioned in her 25 April inaugural speech, performed well during the strike. Although we will face difficult situations in the future, I am determined, just as Mrs. Chamorro is, to ensure that the police will always act with moderation and use violence only as a last resort.

[Lacayo] I would like to ask you about a few recent events. In the past few days, there has been talk about the incident at the Montelimar Sugar Mill, in which a Nicaraguan citizen was killed. In her message to the nation, President Chamorro instructed your ministry to investigate. This tells me, because of your way of thinking and because I know you, that you will always use dialogue as the main option for solving problems in isolated incidents. This also tells me that violence is not and will not be the policy of the Government Ministry. I would like you to tell us, as the representative in charge of the police, what actually happened at the sugar mill.

[Hurtado] For obvious reasons, I am not going to comment on the incidents because it may hinder the investigation of the commission headed by Attorney General Dr. Duilio Baltodano. There have been some reports in the media, but I repeat, at this time I do not want to comment. However, I can tell you that in this case the police took action, but they were following clear orders not to use violence. After the investigation, we will know who is responsible. I want the Nicaraguan people and workers to know that if found guilty, those responsible will be harshly punished. However, it is not the policy of the government or of the ministry to repress demonstrations by using force, as long as there are other options.

[Lacayo] I also want to talk about the situation in Masaya. Some of the media reported the Masaya incidents. What actually happened there?

[Hurtado] During the strike, an UNO group was moving toward a location that had been occupied by strikers. As the small group of UNO members were walking, a station wagon with FSLN combatants and members of the 26 February Brigade passed by. These people began firing indiscriminately at the UNO group; one person was killed. The police immediately took action. Four suspects were arrested and are being prosecuted. These incidents are deplorable, especially at this time, when serious efforts are being made to lessen the tension in the country. I will say, however, that this incident was promoted by very radical, armed groups which will be punished.

[Lacayo] Let us now move to other topics related to the Government Ministry so that the citizens can have a better picture of what this ministry is. In general terms, what are the functions of the Government Ministry?

[Hurtado] The Government Ministry has many functions. At this time it is in charge of the police, immigration, the jail system and the National Fire Department. In sum, it manages a number of activities to guarantee domestic order and public security.

The previous Government Ministry [corrects himself] Interior Ministry also had those functions. When the Government Ministry was created, it assumed those and other functions that are mentioned in the decree law creating it. This decree law also assigned the functions of issuing cedulas [cedulacion], handling the Real Estate Registry and the Registrar's Office. In addition, a relationship with the mayorships and municipalities is being established. It will be within the framework of the Municipal Autonomy Law, but there will be a relationship with those institutions.

Hence, the ministry will have relationships with various groups. The ministry is linked to and affected by most of the events occurring in society. In essence, the ministry's function is to maintain domestic order and public security.

[Lacayo] Within the same line of thought, you said that the national jail system is under the direction of the Government Ministry. I mention this point because all of us in Nicaragua know what the jails were like here and how they were handled. You experienced this yourself during the Somozist days when you were jailed for one year because you struggled against the Somozist dictatorship. We all recall the humiliations Nicaraguans suffered during those days, and we also remember the numerous violations of human rights that occurred in those jails during the 10 years of the Sandinist regime. I would like to know what the new style of administration for the national jail system will be.

[Hurtado] As I said, the jail system will be under the Government Ministry. We want it to be an open system for all groups and associations interested in guaranteeing the best possible conditions for those who are in jail. In order to achieve this, we are designing a new system in which representatives from religious organizations, human rights, and notable citizens will participate. We will announce more about this as it develops. This idea was conceived to ensure fairness in the jail system and to improve the conditions for those who are in jail.

[Lacayo] This leads me to believe that, along with the prisoners' patronage organization, you would not only improve the prisoners' education, but also improve their general condition. In the past, prisoners had to live under very bad conditions. Now, prisoners will still serve their sentences, but attempts will also be made to train them so that they can reenter society in a positive manner. Will the Government Ministry direct this effort?

[Hurtado] Of course, of course. From what I have seen so far, there is a great deal of high-level interest in this. We are talking about prisons such as Modelo Prison or...

[Lacayo, interrupting] Juan Navarro B.

[Hurtado, continues]....the Juan Navarro Jail and similar jails. Officials, such as Commander Franco Montealegre, who is the national penitentiary system director, have shown their concern and desire to maintain, within our limits, proper conditions in these places. We are now going to improve the system by obtaining international support and allowing it to be completely open to verification by the organizations contributing to it. These groups will also be able to see how prisoners are being treated.

[Lacayo] It is important for citizens to know these things because, as you will recall, in the past we talked a great deal about secret jails here. There are many accusations, both from domestic and international sources, concerning the famous secret jails. When you mentioned openess just now, does this mean that domestic and international media and human rights organizations will [words indistinct] talk to prisoners and even visit the jails [words indistinct] to help improve the prisoners' situation? Traditionally, in Nicaragua we have had these hidden jails which housed many people, but nobody knew how many or who they were. Some famous people even disappeared into them. Relatives went to look for them and were never able to find them. Has this situation ended in the new Nicaragua, in the democratic Nicaragua presided over by Violeta de Chamorro, and where you head the Government Ministry?

[Hurtado] It has ended completely.

[Lacayo] It is important because this was the situation for many years. At your level, Mr. Minister, are you concerned about Nicaraguans really seeing what the Government Ministry is doing? I believe that you said that you have begun a public relations department that is to be headed by (Frank Cesar). I would like you to tell citizens where they can go to voice their complaints. It is good to hear complaints and criticism. Therefore, it is important that you tell us how this department is going to work. What are the procedures that people must follow to complain about the Police Corps and other organizations that are under your orders?

[Hurtado] I am very happy you brought up this subject because there are several points that need to be stressed. Our talk today will helpful in this regard. For various reasons, and I hope we have enough time to talk about this later on, we found a situation where the police, excuse me, citizens were not following the necessary legal steps in presenting their claims. When an incident occurs and the police are needed, people tend not to call the police or present charges. They call human rights organization, radio stations and other places. Recently we investigated several complaints and we found that police procedures had not been followed at all. What happens then? Well, it comes out in the papers and on the radios, but no formal charge are made and therefore, an investigation cannot be done. It is very important that citizens, independent of their reasons for distrusting the Police Corps, present their complaints. After this has been done, and if they still feel that the situation has not been resolved, then they should take their complaints one step further. That is why we have formed the Department of Public Attention. It will enable us to follow up on complaints. This, in turn, engender people's trust in the organization. People are leary of the Police Corps and this is perfectly understandable. Everybody has suspicions and we talked a bit about this at the beginning of our conversation. We talked about the polarization in Nicaraguan society. However, it is important that citizens cast their suspicions aside and present their complaints. If the situation is still not resolved, then they should take their complaints to our new department. I will be very attentive to the charges presented and will ensure that follow-up action is taken. In the department we will have people trained to deal with the concerns of the citizens. However, it is very, very important that citizens understand that formal charges must be made.

[Lacayo] I was just going to ask a question on this subject. For many years, people have been afraid of the police in this country. People have to understand that from now on, the police and the entire Government Ministry are part of the people and not a repressive organization. It is the job of this ministry to ensure that our society is peaceful and that citizens feel safe in their homes. This task, however, also requires that the citizens help. How can they help? By going directly and without fear to the proper department to voice their complaint. They will be helping the policemen, ministers, deputy ministers, and directors do their jobs better.

Now, to end this interesting conversation, Minister Hurtado, I would like you to send a message to the citizens, explaining what they can expect from the Government Ministry.

[Hurtado] Of course, thank you. Summarizing what I have talked about in this interview, we must teach everyone that all Nicaraguans have to participate in the national reconciliation. We all have to participate, and when I say all, it is without distinction of political affiliation. Nicaragua is going through a period that is certainly difficult and tense. There is uncertainty, but I am sure that the citizens and people in general understand that we can expect a better future in the short term. Therefore, everyone must cooperate in this effort. We have to think about the situation, eliminate distrust, and contribute toward the reconciliation. The Government Ministry is certainly committed to achieving this goal.

[Lacayo] Thank you very much, Minister Hurtado. We appreciate your presence at this program. Thank you all Nicaraguans who are watching from home. As we said at the beginning of this program, our aim is to communicate with people and to hear from people in the government. Good evening to all. Thank you very much.

Correction to U.S. Official Criticized

PA0406154290

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "U.S. Aid, Charge d'Affaires Criticized," published in the 4 June Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 19:

Column one, paragraph one, sentence one make read: ...and one-half years of demanding respect with dignity and sovereignty. Leonard monopolized the... (rephrasing)

Column one, paragraph two, sentence one make read: ...owes Nicaragua $17 billion alone for the... (changing "million" to read "billion")

Panama

Refugees To Protest Conditions at 'Noon' 4 Jun

PA0406163390 Panama City Circuito RPC Radio in Spanish 1604 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] The Chorrillo refugees have announced for noon today [4 June] different protest activities to demand better conditions at the places where they have been given refuge.

In that sense, the refugees who are in the Albrook Hangar have announced a protest for 1200, and those who are in the stone house in Chorrillo announced the formation of a human chain to attract the attention of the authorities.

Linares on U.S. Installations, Compensations

PA0406121790 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 28 May 90 p 31

[Report by Aneldo Arosemena] [Text] The United States is interested in occupying some areas of Panama, and although the Foreign Ministry has not received any formal proposals, there have been "hints" in this direction, Foreign Minister Julio Linares has told EL SIGLO. However, he declined to give details on what areas were being hinted at. Our reporters met with Foreign Minister Linares who told them that Panama is not thinking of any pact to extend the U.S. military bases. "It is not opportune or advisable for the country's interests," Linares remarked.

Moreover, the foreign minister said that if the United States is interested in any installation, two conditions must be met before discussions can begin. First, that country has to return those installations to Panama, if it is controlling them, and second, any proposal would have to be considered by the appropriate entity. On another matter, Linares said his ministry fully supports the actions some Panamanians have taken before U.S. courts, seeking compensation from the United States for material or human losses sustained in the aftermath of the 20 December events.

Although the Foreign Ministry has not formally sought compensation for damages from the United States, the issue has been raised with some U.S. officials. Linares left open the possibility that the Panamanian Government may eventually seek compensation from the United States.

In addition, the official seemed reluctant to say whether there was a war in Panama, because if "there was a war between Panama and the United States, Panama lost." Commenting on the case of National Civic Crusade Leader Raul Mulino, whose name has been mentioned for weeks for the post of deputy foreign minister, Linares said that Mulino was offered the post, but declined because of professional commitments. However, during an informal conversation held after that, Linares repeated the offer to Mulino and the latter is apparently studing it. "If Mulino accepts, he will be my deputy minister," Linares said.

The foreign minister also commented on defending the Panama Canal after the year 2000, saying that the canal cannot be defended from a military standpoint, so its neutrality is the most advisable option. In addition, the Neutrality Pact gives the United States broad powers to defend the waterway. Those powers include intervening in Panama every time they feel the canal's security is in danger. To conclude, on the matter of diplomatic relations with Cuba, Linares noted they are at their lowest level and our relations with Mexico are also at that point.

Governors Respond Favorably to U.S. Army Aid

PA0106161590 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 31 May 90 pp A-1, A-2

[Text] The country's governors met with Dr. Ricardo Arias Calderon yesterday morning to convey to the government and justice minister their points of view on the presence of U.S. Army soldiers in various areas of the country, and on their cooperation in public works projects.

The meeting reflected a general acceptance of the cooperation activities performed so far by the North Americans in Panama. Each governor gave his opinion on this topic.

Panama Province Governor Plutarco Arrocha said that U.S. Army support—greatly reduced at the moment—is of great value because the Public Force is not properly equipped. Thus, he said, the U.S. presence provides greater security for the community until the national police force is better equipped to defend the safety, lives, and property of the residents.

Colon Province Governor Jose Huc reviewed the assistance provided so far by the Southern Command, which has repaired 15 schools and has extended its support to rebuilding roads and bridges in the Costa Abajo area. As far as security within the city of Colon itself is concerned, the governor said that the joint Public Force - U.S. Army patrols to control crime have been of great help. "For the time being, I believe they should remain

with us, and when they do go, they should do so with the friendship they have for us and we have for them," Jose Huc ended.

Herrera Province Governor Professor David Solis spoke out on how the people from Herrera feel, saying they are grateful for the work accomplished, especially the civic work, repair to public buildings, and rebuilding of roads. Professor Solis added that one should not look at the size of the job, but the service they give to our communities repairing roads and rebuilding bridges.

Cocle Governor Generoso Carles also praised the assistance provided by the U.S. Army. He noted that, as the Panamanian Government obviously lacks resources, U.S. troops have acted in a praiseworthy manner when they have improved roads, schools, and buildings, and accomplished all types of work for the betterment of the civilian population. The community in general has viewed these efforts with satisfaction, Governor Carles said, adding that the country's interior areas are definitely pleased with the U.S. aid.

Darien Province Governor Adolfo Bedoya thanked the U.S. Army's transportation team for their humanitarian actions that have saved the lives of many poor Panamanians in inaccessible and inhospitable areas. He added that they also appreciated the large quantities of medicines donated to hospitals. Governor Bedoya said that the U.S. Army's presence has certainly been positive.

Veraguas has also felt the beneficial presence of U.S. aid. Acting Veraguas Province Governor Gladys de Garcia stated that the districts of Calobre, Las Palmas, and Canazas, which were considered to be at a critical poverty level, are no longer at a critical stage. The governor stated that schools and roads have already been repaired and that U.S. troops voluntarily decided to work in two schools that had not been included on the uninhabitable list, one of which was the IPHE [Panamanian Special Rehabilitation Institute] schoolhouse. The U.S. Army also donated a wheelchair to a young man who had used a skateboard to move about. "It is my personal opinion that they have behaved very well with our people," the governor noted.

Los Santos Province Governor Encarnacion Burgos was grateful for U.S. cooperation in our country, especially in Los Santos Province. "Their contribution has been of great benefit to our people," he added.

In conclusion, the meeting between the provincial governors and Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Arias Calderon served as a gauge to measure the opinions and feelings not only of our provincial officials, but also of Panamanians in general who accept the presence of U.S. troops, regarding public works and security cooperation.

The government and justice minister stated that such a position, also shared by the governors, agrees with the president's and foreign minister's opinions, in the sense that the presence of the U.S. troops in Panama must be ended in a gradually progressive manner, while taking into account the urgent social and public security needs of our communities.

Brazil

Collor Resurrects Collective Bargaining Measure

PY0106123690 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] President Fernando Collor has resurrected Provisional Measure 185, which had been rejected by Congress.

The new measure, which is numbered 190, empowers the TST [Superior Labor Court] to shelve for a period of up to 1,180 days decisions handed down by Regional Labor Courts referring to collective wage bargaining.

The president's decision has the objective of preserving the economic plan in view of the fact that some Regional Labor Courts are granting salary increases of more than 100 percent.

Government To Increase Control of Pricing Policy

PY0206144290 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] The government has decided to increase control over enterprises that, beginning now, are not allowed to increase prices to cover salary and wage increases.

According to an Economy Ministry resolution, enterprises must submit to the Supply and Prices Department a list of prices of products, goods, and services one month before and three months after wage increases granted to workers. The government expects the cooperation of all sectors, but, if necessary, it will not hesitate to stiffen its stand even further.

Economy Minister Zelia Cardoso de Melo has said that the government has reaffirmed to businessmen its position that salary increases will be welcomed, provided they encourage a better distribution of income. She added that transferring these salary increases to prices will not be tolerated, as this would surely increase inflation.

[Begin Cardoso recording] There are some businessmen who feel that because of the price liberalization they can grant whatever salary increase is demanded, thinking they can transfer these salary increases to prices and that demand for the products will end up justifying them. This will not be allowed. [end recording]

The economy minister pointed out once again that the interest paid on savings accounts will be higher than the May inflation rate; the government estimates that the inflation rate will be lower than 5.38 percent.

New Indexes To Correct Fiscal Values Announced

PY0206121690 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Jun 90 Economy Section p 7

[Summary] Through Provisional Measure 189, the government yesterday instituted the Fiscal Values Readjustment Index (IRVF) through which the balances of the National Treasury Bond (BTN) and savings book deposits will be corrected every month. Data on the consumption of families earning from one to eight monthly minimum salaries going into the calculation of the IRVF will be collected between the 22d day of the month and the 21st day of the following month in the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Belo Horizonte. The first IRVF will be announced on 29 June.

The government also instituted the Basic Goods Basket Index (ICB) by which minimum salaries will be readjusted every two months. The ICB will monitor price variations for families earning from one to two monthly minimum salaries. The first ICB will be announced on 15 July.

The IBGE [Brazilian Geography and Statistics Institute] will be responsible for the calculation of these two indexes, following methods to be established jointly by the Labor Ministry, the Economy Ministry, and the IBGE.

Protectionist Computer Law To Be Modified

PY0206034290 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] The computer industry law of 1984 establishes that beginning in 1992, the similarity clause forbidding the installation of enterprises or the import of products that can harm the domestic industry will no longer be in force.

According to that law, the only instrument to protect the Brazilian industry will henceforth be the percentage of import taxes.

Science and Technology Secretary Jose Goldemberg has said that the date for such modifications should be moved forward by the second Planin, National Computer Industry Plan, which will be up for review this coming July.

[Begin Goldemberg recording] The second Planin and other measures that should be adopted by the Special Secretariat for Information Science should accelerate this liberalization process and begin to eliminate restrictions on importing products in which the country's manufacuring has reached maturity. These products to which the similarity clause will no longer apply have been listed; these are products being widely and competively manufactured by the domestic industry. [end recording]

Secretary Jose Goldemberg made that statment at a meeting with businessmen of the Brazilian Electro-Electronic Industry Association.

Colombia

Pablo Escobar Summoned To Testify in '48 Hours'

PA0206213790 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Bogota—A public order judge has summoned Pablo Escobar, head of the Medellin Cartel, to testify in court. This is within the framework of the investigation that is being carried out on the attack against DAS [Administrative Department of Security] Director General Miguel Alfredo Maza Marquez, which took place last year on 51st Street and 7th Avenue in the northern sector of Bogota.

The public order judge has summoned the alleged head of the Medellin Cartel to appear and testify in court within the next 48 hours. Escobar Gaviria has been linked to the attack and has been charged with agreeing to commit a crime, using explosives, and manufacturing and trafficking toxic substances. Should the head of the Medellin Cartel refuse to appear in court, he will be declared a defendant in absentia and a defense attorney will be appointed.

The judge also linked Eduardo Rueda Rocha to the attack on Gen. Maza Marquez. Rueda Rocha is also being investigated to determine his involvement in the death of political leader Luis Carlos Galan, and he is accused of carrying out the foiled attack on Dijin [Directorate of Judicial Police and Investigations] Director Colonel Oscar Eduardo Pelaez Carmona.

Dialogue With EPL, Quintin Lame, PRT Accepted

PA0406195890 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] The government announced that it will hold separate contacts with the EPL [Popular Liberation Army], the Quintin Lame Commando Unit, and the Revolutionary Workers Party [PRT] to seek peace agreements. Rafael Pardo, presidential adviser for peace and rehabilitation, who met with spokespersons for the groups, announced the procedure that will be used for the demobilization of these subversive organizations. Liliana Vigoya has this report:

[Begin Vigoya recording] Effective today the subversive groups EPL, Quintin Lame, and PRT will begin separate talks with the government to iron out the points that will lead to their demobilization and reintegration into civilian life. This was established today in the five-point declaration signed by the three rebel organizations and peace adviser Rafael Pardo, following a meeting in Bogota.

[Pardo] There has to be a procedure for issuing pardons. I believe that in this regard we have a law in force that will soon expire—I do not think we will be able to use law 77 for this purpose—but it remains an important model for the future. [end recording]

In this new phase of rapprochement between the government and the rebels, an effort will be made to define the procedures and dates to establish the bases of their demobilization. Apparently, this new process will be able to profit from the guidelines that were used for the reintegration of M-19 into civilian life.

Government Accepts Dialogue With 15 ADC Groups

PA0406185390 Paris AFP in Spanish 1545 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Bogota, 4 Jun (AFP)—The Colombian Government decided to accept the peace dialogue proposed by 15 peasant self-defense [Autodefensa Campesina—ADC] groups formed to fight the leftist guerrillas in the middle Magdalena region. Acting President Horacio Serpa made the announcement today.

The minister, who is filling in for Colombian President Virgilio Barco while he is on an unofficial visit to the United States, said that the government is willing to accept the disarmament and demobilization of the self-defense groups in a new effort to consolidate the country's peace process.

Serpa, who made the announcement in a statement to the Colombian Circuito Todelar radio station, said that the government will establish the terms of the dialogue and will determine the negotiating mechanisms in the days to come.

Fifteen ADC groups announced in mid-May that they were ready to turn in their rifles to the Army after peace was established in the middle Magdalena region, 300 km north of Bogota, following the withdrawal of the guerrillas from the region.

Peru

Further on Presidential Candidates' Debate

PY0406175590 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 2357 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Debate between presidential candidates Mario Vargas Llosa of the Democratic Front, Fredemo, and Alberto Fujimori of Change 90, moderated by journalist Guido Lombardi; at the Civic Center Amphitheater in Lima—live; broadcast in progress]

[Excerpts] [Lombardi] ...candidates, according to the following list: first, national pacification; second, economic programs; third, agrarian development; fourth, education; fifth, work and the informal economy; and sixth, the role of the state.

Each candidate will have six minutes to describe his viewpoints on each of these topics. There will be a three-minute period for rebuttals and a two-minute period for rejoinders. At the end of the exposition of each candidate's opinions, each candidate will have five minutes to make a final statement.

There will be a brief break, which will not last more than two minutes, after [as heard] the second and third topics.

I will be in charge of making sure that the rules are strictly complied with and that time periods are properly assigned. A decision has been made to absolutely and strictly comply with the rules for allowing time for each candidate. Thus, as soon as a candidate's time is up, I will have to interrupt him in order to allow the other candidate to speak.

Finally, although I am sure this is not really necessary, I would like to remind our distinguished guests at the Lima Civic Center that they should abstain from making any demonstration during the debate.

According to lots drawn a few minutes ago, Dr. Mario Vargas Llosa will be the first speaker. Dr. Vargas Llosa, you have one minute for an introductory greeting. [passages omitted]

[Lombardi] The debate between presidential candidates Mario Vargas Llosa of Fredemo and agronomist Alberto Fujimori of Change 90 continues. The third topic in this debate is agrarian development. It is Engineer Fujimori's turn to begin his six-minute statement. Go ahead, Engineer.

[Fujimori] My friends, Peru knows that I am familiar with the peasants and that I understand them, because I have worked with them. I understand the small and medium producers, and they know that I will defend them and that I will promote their development and the development of one of the main food sources in Peru. The agrarian problem is not a simple supply problem, as some believe. It is also a problem of demand and prices. Agriculture must produce the food the population needs, now more than ever. Here we have one of the greatest dilemmas for Peruvian society, and, I would say, one of the greatest challenges for the next government. Cheap food for the cities means low income for rural activities—happy city dwellers and sad peasants.

There is massive poverty in both sectors, so it is necessary to have a policy that helps them both. This is not impossible. As we have announced, we will protect real salaries to ensure demand for agricultural production. Peru's experience demonstrates that the higher the real salaries, the higher the agricultural prices. If a housewife goes to the market without enough money, she can only look at the vegetables and have the vegetables look back at her. But no one eats and no one sells.

We will import food, but we will not subsidize it. We will import it only when importing becomes necessary. The benefits from low international prices for several agricultural products will be split between the city and the rural area. We will not apply the suicidal liberal policies that have been applied by the present government and the previous government of the Popular Action and the PPC [Popular Christian Party], the Fredemo associates. We will end the protracted practice of importing food, which harms our farmers. We will, above all, protect our farmer friends.

Our program calls for four types of modernization in the field. The first one is the technological modernization of the agricultural practices of peasants, who represent a sector of 1.5 million productive units, by reducing the period for adopting technological innovations and modernization training. The final objective of this program is to substitute for food imports, thereby saving some $500 million a year.

Fredemo's proposal to attempt to liberalize the market reveals a lack of knowledge about Peruvian reality. Markets are insufficiently developed in Peru. The task is to develop various existing markets or to simply create others. This is the second aspect of modernization.

Throughout our campaign we have talked of honesty, technology, and work. For us, work means not only productivity but a development of human resources. In our government's public investments we will give priority to research and dissemination of technologies, as well as to programs to support the development of human resources. Large and small irrigation projects aimed at increasing agricultural productivity will be given equal importance.

The third modernization refers to a program of rural industrialization. Our government will promote this industrialization so that each district and province can develop agroindustrial projects.

Our country has comparative advantages in various products because of climatic conditions. Peru is a country of high seismic and climatic risk. This drought is an example; it has affected one-third of the cultivated land. As an immediate response, Change 90 has contacted several UN agencies to face this emergency. The ultimate objective, however, will be to reduce the social and economic cost of these disasters. The people must not run those risks by themselves.

The current, high-risk agriculture must be transformed into an agriculture with greater stability for producers. The aforementioned program will operate as a system of national insurance. An agrarian emergency fund will be instituted to this effect. This is the fourth modernization.

There is much to be done in the countryside. The point is not just to leave it up to the market, as our liberal opponents propose.

[Lombardi] Your time is up, Engineer Fujimori. Dr. Vargas Llosa now has six minutes to present his views on agrarian reform.

[Vargas Llosa] The independent peasants and the communal peasants have been the people who have been sacrificed the most in the republican history of Peru. It has been a tradition for the rural areas, where the poorest Peruvians live, to subsidize the cities. This is an old policy that has tragically worsened in recent years under this government that Engineer Fujimori has called the most pro-peasant in the history of Peru. What is this policy? This policy consists of importing cheap food for the cities, imposing price controls on agricultural goods produced by Peruvian peasants, and importing food at artificially low prices that compete unfairly with locally produced food—creating in some ways fatal competition for national agriculture.

That policy has caused the rural areas to stagnate, to fall behind, and to become the basis of the pyramid of poverty in Peru. This sector will immediately benefit from Fredemo's proposed policy of liberalization and modernization of the economy because there will no longer be price controls on Peruvian agricultural products; prices will be free and real, set no longer by bureaucrats but by the market law of supply and demand. There will be no more unfair competition for Peruvian producers, no more subsidies for foreign producers, whose products will have to pay customs fees and compete on equal terms with national producers.

What will this mean? It will mean benefits for the countryside; the farmer will profit from his production. He will make money, be able to reinvest, improve his technology and productivity, and raise his consumption to lead the development of industry and the cities. Our policy will reverse the current trend, and the countryside will cease to be the poor sister of the Peruvian family. No! The countryside will become a powerful driving force of development.

With economic freedom and a market economy, the countryside will experience an immediate development that will bring a multitude of benefits, such as credit. Why is there no credit for the countryside today? Because agricultural activities are not good business—they are bad. This is because the government, with its interventionist policies, will not let the peasants be economically successful. Now with fair prices and no unfair competition, agriculture will be a good business and the banks and credit institutions will not hesitate to go after the peasants and farmers to finance their profitable business. This is how markets are created and how the economics of the process will modernize the productive activities.

That will not be enough, however. It will be necessary for the government not to waste the national resources it does by subsidizing foreign producers, for example. Those resources must be used to build roads and highways so agricultural products can be carried from the fields to the consumer markets. What is now happening to the rice and corn growers in San Martin should not continue. These magnificent farmers grow rice and corn from the soil, but it rots away in its own plots. Why? Because there is no way to take their rice and corn out. There are no roads, and the marketing agencies, which are state monopolies, are inefficient and often even corrupt.

With Fredemo, with freedom, there will be no more trade monopolies. The trade organizations will have to compete among themselves, and there will be trade organizations belonging to the farmers themselves. This is how the sector will be modernized and how it will receive more investment and develop. Only in this way will the peasants—who, as a result of the unfair and prejudiced policy toward their sector, make up one of the poorest strata of Peruvian society—achieve more social justice.

Naturally, we must assist a certain very primitive sector of Peru's agriculture that cannot compete in the market with the rest of the sector. The solution to this sector's problems is the Development Bank (Banco de Fomento). The government will issue credit with very good payment conditions and give technical advice and training to this sector, which is mainly concentrated in the Sierra region and which uses rather primitive and outdated agricultural methods. This sector will have a better chance of developing and getting ready to join the market under competitive conditions equal to those of the other producers. We are convinced that, through these measures, we will be creating an agroindustry in Peru that will have great export possibilities and will attract foreign funds that will enable us to reopen the mines and develop the fishing industry with other funds obtained from the immense natural resources of the Peruvian soil.

The Fredemo program is especially aimed at the Peruvian destitute, which includes the peasants. This is why I can categorically assert that a stabilization of prices, an end to inflation, the creation of new markets, and an end to state interventionism and mercantile capitalism will allow the Peruvian peasants to become one of the greatest forces for development, modernization, and welfare for the country. Thank you.

[Lombardi] Mr. Fujimori has the right to a three-minute rebuttal on agricultural development.

[Fujimori] We can easily see that there is continuity between Fredemo and the current government because Fredemo members are the same people who initiated this ill-fated policy of importing massive quantities of foodstuffs, which so negatively affected the peasants and the agricultural sector in general. The peasants and farmers remember that very well. We are not proposing a European-style modernization of our agriculture. We are not proposing, as Dr. Vargas Llosa once did, that Peru become a country like Switzerland. We have proposed four types of modernization but not a liberalization that could even threaten the peasants who own land.

The shock program, which Dr. Vargas Llosa now wants to call a stabilization program, will especially harm the agricultural sector—the peasants' world—because the

wages, the salaries of the consumers who live in the towns and cities, will be drastically reduced. Who will have the money to buy the agricultural products? The prices for agricultural products will also be drastically reduced.

As the slum-dwellers have said: Only during the approach of this second round of elections has Dr. Vargas Llosa thought of the destitute. Please check the names of the people who are running as Fredemo congressional candidates: They are representatives of the large companies. Who among them represents the small farmer and the small businessman? There is a clear contradiction between what is said and what is done. But turning words into action is what is extremely important. No one can learn about agriculture simply by reading a program on it or being assisted and advised by some agricultural experts. One must live the peasants' life and have calloused hands to be able to understand the peasants' world. This cannot be learned from books.

[Lombardi] Thank you Mr. Fujimori. Now Dr. Vargas Llosa has the right to a two-minute rejoinder.

[Vargas Llosa] It would not be bad at all if Peru became like Switzerland. Switzerland has the highest standard of living in the world. It is a country that has an exemplary democracy, and whenever there is a problem to be resolved the Swiss hold a plebiscite. There is nothing wrong in wanting for Peru the high income and the peaceful, exemplary democracy that the Swiss enjoy.

It is true that personal practical experience is very important to understand reality properly. Because of this our Fredemo has a great many professionals and experts. Because of this we have been recruiting them over these two and a half years, allowing them to build channels for cooperation, establish personal links, share the same ideals, and gain an in-depth knowledge of what we want to accomplish. This is something that my adversary does not have and everyone knows it.

Engineer Fujimori says that one must work the soil to be able to talk about agriculture. It is my impression that the credentials of Agricultural Engineer Alberto Fujimori are far from being excellent. Here I have a World Bank report on Fujimori's performance as rector of the School of Agriculture. This report is devastatingly critical. It accuses Fujimori of inefficiency and poor management. It also accuses him of having missed the chance of investing $17.8 million because his administration was unable to come up with the appropriate projects for investments. Because of this, only 20 percent of that sum was actually invested. What would Engineer Fujimori do as president of Peru if, as rector of the School of Agriculture, a relatively small institution, he has been unable to implement the techniques he talks about so much?

What happened with the cows at La Molina Agricultural School? Those cows were giving 2,400 liters of milk per day when Engineer Fujimori took over. When he left, the cows were producing only 400 liters per day. Engineer Fujimori, what did you do to those poor cows? You are not going to tell me that these cows were right-wingers or that they had racial prejudices? As to working the soil, the soil that you have allegedly worked with your own hands, the land that the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] administration gave you as a poor peasant, if I am not mistaken, the land called Pampa Bonita [Pretty Pampa], we have seen on the television that it is in fact an ugly pampa. What have you done to it? Why has it become a land of weeds and bushes while the neighboring plots are plentiful and prosperous?

It is true that one cannot know everything, but at least one must be aware of what one does not know and seek assistance. This is the modern approach. The modern approach is based on the realization than nowadays no leader can know everything like the famous Pico de la Mirandola during the Renaissance. I am aware of my limitations, and that is why I am surrounded by so many competent experts.

[Lombardi, interrupting] Your time is over Mr. Vargas Llosa. Mr. Fujimori now has two minutes for rebuttal.

[Fujimori] Now we see who was behind the dirty war involving land grants, Pampa Bonita, and (?houses), Dr. Mario Vargas. One can buy news media with money, Dr. Mario Vargas, but the conscience of the people for the first round of elections or the runoff cannot be bought with millions of dollars, Dr. Mario Vargas.

It is true that you hate universities. You have made many public statements in this regard. Thus, I am not surprised at your negative assessment of La Molina Agricultural School. Just as other conservative officials, you are making an evaluation of my five years of administration as rector of the school by measuring the yield of cows that were under the jurisdiction of the person who is now the rector of the school. They were his project.

The modern approach cannot be attained by reading or living in London or Paris, Dr. Vargas Llosa. The modern approach can be applied only after acquiring in-depth knowledge of the difficult situation of the country. Thus, by promising to make Peru into a Switzerland during your administration you are deceiving the citizenry.

If we are going to talk about personal experience, Dr. Mario Vargas, three years ago you admitted to the magazine SI that you had tried out drugs when you were young. That is very serious for somebody who wants to be president of the country. I am asking that this matter be clarified once and for all, because if we want to fight drug trafficking, the moral standards of the president of the nation must be very high.

[Lombardi] Your two-minute rebuttal now, Dr. Vargas Llosa.

[Vargas Llosa] Since we are talking about a 14-year-old Vargas Llosa who indeed experimented a couple of times

and never again, we might as well mention Madame Carmeli, the famous astrologer of Change 90, deputy-elect for Cusco, who was sentenced by the court to 10 years of prison for drug trafficking.

I did not say that in five years Peru can be turned into a Switzerland; unfortunately that would be impossible. I would like to be able to do it. I would love to see this country—which I have criticized a great deal in some 20 books that Engineer Fujimori has not read, because if he had he would know how much I know about Peru—turned into the most prosperous country in the world by five years of my administration. It cannot be done.

However, Peru can be pulled out of this absurd crisis into which it has been plunged by obsolete, antiquated, demagogic policies that we have been carrying out and that Engineer Fujimori would maintain. He has no plans for making changes; he does not want power in order to modernize the country, but only to rule Peru.

That is not my case; I would be much happier at the university. I have been very happy teaching at universities, the best universities in the world, Engineer Fujimori. I have taught at Cambridge, at the Sorbonne, and at Princeton. I have taught at universities that were true centers of learning. There I have realized how badly our Peruvian universities are being run; how badly my university, my alma mater, the University of San Marcos, is being run.

I am engaged in politics because, among other things, I want to see the Peruvian university overcome this terrible crisis and become one of the main sources of development and modernization in Peru. This can be accomplished in five years. We can change the universities through in-depth reform that will make them the guiding lights of national development.

[Lombardi, interrupting] Your time is over Dr. Vargas Llosa. The fourth issue of this debate, the first ever to be held between two presidential candidates, being broadcast in network throughout the country thanks to the efforts of the Peruvian Radio and Television Association, is education. Dr. Mario Vargas Llosa has six minutes to make the initial presentation.

[Vargas Llosa] I had concluded my previous statement by talking about universities, and now I am to talk about education. These are related matters.

During the first part of the electoral campaign the issue of education was shamelessly distorted by our adversaries. Our proposal was depicted as nothing but an attempt to end free education and leave the poor of Peru without any at all. This is a grotesque distortion of reality.

What is education in those modern, developed countries that spearhead progress? It is what it will be in Peru under the administration of the Democratic Front: an instrument of social justice; the mechanism through which a democratic government redistributes wealth by giving the poor the means to overcome their poverty and by correcting in each generation the changes in fortune, position, and power. This is what education amounts to in modern countries. There is public education aimed at the poor. It is free education which is in no way worse than private education and in some countries, like France, is much better than private education, where it is better to study at any French lyceum, which has very high cultural standards. This is what I want to do for the education of the poor in Peru. I want to make education into the tool that will allow them to overcome poverty through knowledge and overall training. Once they leave the high schools, the technical schools, and the universities where they will have studied—for free, of course—the poor will have the training that will allow them to compete on equal footing with the wealthy Peruvian youths who were able to go to famous private schools or universities.

This is not the case in Peru today. The education that the poor get in Peru nowadays is not only not free—it is only partially so—but worse still, it is bad education with very few exceptions. The poor study in schools that have no roofs, no windows, no blackboards, no libraries, and no laboratories. Their teachers are frequently improperly trained and do not receive the minimum necessary wages to live decently and to be able to throw themselves into the mission of teaching with the necessary fervor and dedication. This is what we must change.

In order to accomplish these changes the state will have to invest much more money in education than it currently does. The state will have to knock on many doors abroad to get funds through assistance programs to build schools in all the outposts of the country and to improve those already existing, turning them into modern places of learning.

Even this will not be enough. We will have to create new mechanisms, and one of these mechanisms is the one we have been talking about. Peruvians of high income will have to begin making a contribution in the third year of high school to help the state to guarantee for the poor not only free education, but also an excellent, outstanding education, so that these Peruvians, once they graduate from school at the age of 18 or 20, will be able to compete with high-income Peruvians who were able to go to excellent private schools.

We do not plan to conduct a merely quantitative reform. We also want qualitative reform of education. For this we have created a very complete, very detailed program, which begins with the village school. Under this system children will receive various services from the age of five. They will receive education, as well as food, nutritional control, and recreation, because it is during their initial years that children leave school for economic, social, and psychological reasons. Thus, these initial years are essential; we must focus the efforts on them that are now being absurdly focused on the peak of the pyramid: high-school or university education. Primary education is being neglected even though it is essential.

All Peruvian children must attain that level of education, a level they are not attaining nowadays.

The village school will be the mechanism that will guarantee that no Peruvian children will go without an elementary education. We will extend primary education by two years, concentrating our efforts on basic education so that the youths will reach a certain age with a more or less solid and uniform education.

We will reform high school education so the last three years will provide enough occupational training so that upon leaving high school the youths who do not want to go on to the university will have the credentials to seek employment in the job market or, more likely, to create jobs for themselves. They will have been technically and economically trained to establish their own microenterprises and their own personal businesses.

We also want to improve the quality of education. The quality of education in our country is very poor; it must be modernized. We must introduce to the schools the ideas of modern times, the ideas that allow any country, even the poorest and most resourceless of them, to become a modern country. Education is the means toward modernization for our country. Modernization requires culture; it requires ideas and an unprejudiced outlook that allows people to see the world without the nationalistic prejudices or the frightening prejudice against books that I have just heard my adversary mention.

[Lombardi, interrupting] Your time is over Dr. Vargas Llosa. Engineer Fujimori now has six minutes to make his presentation on education.

[Fujimori] Well, we have read many of your books, and I believe so have Peruvian readers in general. For example, there is the "Eulogy of the Stepmother" ["Elogio de la Madrastra"], which for reasons unknown to me has been found worthy of tax exemptions as a book of alleged educational interest.

It is true that Dr. Mario Vargas has taught at a university, but he has not taught at a Peruvian university. He claims to have taught at Yale, in the United States, but he lacks close-quarter experience with Peruvian universities. He needs to become familiar with our limitations and propose concrete solutions.

His proposals will be formulated along the lines of the U.S. university, an imported product with no national roots.

I have listened to Dr. Mario Vargas' presentation, and I can see that happily we are in agreement on certain matters. I wonder, however, if these agreements can be turned into national agreement.

Dr. Vargas Llosa has asserted throughout his campaign: I do not believe there can be a national accord. This type of policy can only become a reality in a gradual way. If there were a coup, he would propose a national accord with Barrantes and Diez Canseco to reestablish democracy in the country, but he does not want to reach agreements with the national economic and political forces.

We are very sorry to see 230,000 youths join the labor market every year without having received training aimed at more productivity and development, without having that type of mentality. By emphasizing the need to educate for productivity and the creation of wealth, we will be creating adequate conditions for an authentic productive revolution in the country. To achieve this, however, we depend on a national accord, Dr. Vargas Llosa, a national accord such as the one you have constantly refused to accept. You have been rejecting the possibility of reaching an accord with all national political parties and with all national economic forces.

The type of education we propose calls for a flexible and simplified curricular structure that is capable of being diversified in accordance with the geographic, ethnic, and cultural characteristics of the students. This educational policy will take into consideration the regionalization requirements; the municipalization; the concentration and management of the regional resources; the reconstruction of the region from the bottom up—from the subregional spaces up from the basic organizations of society. This educational policy will not exclude the defense of technology or the protection of the environment, which are parts of the most advanced international consciousness. All the issues that have already been discussed here refer to the concern and the responsibility of the Peruvian Government for education. In a poor country such as Peru, the greatest responsibility of the educational sector is to ensure that the people receive free education, a really free education open to all, [repeating] to all. We cannot forget, Dr. Vargas Llosa, the text of Article 25 of the Peruvian Constitution. It clearly and literally states: The education to be granted by the government will be free at all levels, including the senior high school level. We propose, however, that education be also free at the technical institutes and at the universities.

Most of our current Constitution has been drafted by an illustrious Popular Christian Party (PPC) congressman, and the principle of the right to a free education has also been defended by the Popular Action (AP). Lending an ear to the liberal principles, Fredemo, which encompasses those two parties, not only wants to end job stability, to impose economic shock, and to modify agrarian reform, but also proposes to review and modify the right to a free education. This is extremely dangerous for the future of the country. In defense of the interests of the Peruvian people, we bluntly reject these intentions. We reject them as firmly as we have rejected brutal economic shock, which we wonder how Fredemo will be able to implement now that it has only one-third of the seats in Congress and now that it has not achieved the majority of votes in the first round of the elections. Be assured, my friends, that the right to a free education will be defended by us and continue to be a reality in the

country. I must add, however, that it will not continue to exist in the disastrous conditions it had under the AP, PPC, and APRA administrations. It will be provided in accordance with the adequate educational conditions that the children and young people deserve.

Apparently, those who want to modify the free education system do not live in Peru. We all know that the current crisis is forcing the middle-class families, in addition to the families of the workers of the informal sector, to take their children out of the private schools and enroll them at the state-owned schools, because they cannot pay for the private schools tuitions.

[Lombardi, interrupting] Your time is up, Mr. Fujimori, now Dr. Vargas Llosa has the right to a 3-minute rebuttal.

[Vargas Llosa] The Fredemo administration ensures [repeats] ensures the Peruvian poor the right to a free education.

There won't be any poor people left without high school, technical, or university education for economic reasons. We will live up to a principle that is not only constitutional but ethical. Ethics and moral considerations are as important as the recognition of a right. We have said that education for the poor must not only be free but good. Investments in education, therefore, must be higher than they are today. To this end, we have designed a system where those who have more and do not need free education will contribute through the education funds [patronatos] that will be set up at each school and that will not be managed by the state but by parents, alumni, and teachers. The managers will determine the contribution quotas from those who are in the position to contribute, but nobody will pay tuitions as they are paid in private schools, in the so-called paid schools.

There is no purpose in promising things that cannot be delivered; Peru cannot be promised an absolutely free, as well as good, education at all levels. Whoever offers both a totally free and good education is a demagogue. I believe that we have had enough demagoguery all these years. We have to speak a language of truth. This I have done from the first day of my political activities, and will continue to do so until the last day, although I was told that I was a bad politician because politicians must not speak the truth. Well, I prefer to be a bad politician, and I will continue to speak the truth. I believe that if I win the election in this way, I will have the power to govern, because the Peruvian people will know what I will do and they won't have any surprises.

As for a national accord, it is not true that I am not willing to talk and reach agreements with my adversaries. You know it, Engineer Fujimori, because after the 8 April elections, I took the initiative of talking with you and of proposing an agreement to free the country from the difficulties, attrition, and uncertainty of a runoff election. After 10 June, winning or losing, I will be inclined to seek an agreement, because the mandate of the Peruvian people on 8 April has pointed in that direction. It was not the mandate I would have preferred. I would have preferred a clear majority mandate to undertake the great liberal reform that I am convinced is the only way to pull our country out of its poverty, misery, violence, and to transform it into a great, modern country, with justice and prosperity for all Peruvians—the country of my dreams. That was not the decision of the electorate on 8 April. Since I believe in democracy, I sought an agreement with you.

[Lombardi, interrupting] Your time is up, Dr. Vargas Llosa. It is Engineer Fujimori's turn to reply.

[Fujimori] You came to talk with me, saying that your intention was not to participate in the runoff election because you would not get the super-mandate you had asked for from the Peruvian people; because you would not have the strength to govern with 20 senators out of a total of 60. This is materially impossible, particularly when you, Dr. Vargas Llosa, resort to slandering your countrymen as you are doing to my candidacy now. I also defend the truth, Dr. Vargas Llosa. This has always been my code of conduct and my lifestyle. With the same truth, I tell the Peruvian people that I will defend free education; education at all levels will be free, totally free. This is a truth that I support with my words.

What happens, Dr. Vargas Llosa, is that yours is not just a change, but, pardon me, with all respect, yours seems to be a huge and sudden change. The difference between the first and the second round is enormous. The country cannot be offered goods based on supermarket selling tricks. Before the first round, it was said that education would not be free after the third grade; now it is said that the poor will (?not) pay. Before, it was said that there won't be labor stability; now, labor stability is defended. Before, it was said that an economic shock would be administered in a drastic way that would demand sacrifices; now, a program of economic stabilization is announced as a new offer to the country.

In politics, Dr. Mario Vargas, one should preserve the principles and defend the truth, instead of changing one's own proposals to compensate for electoral defeat. I should once again tell you that votes cannot be bought with either millions or offers.

[Lombardi] Thank you, Engineer Fujimori. Now we have Dr. Mario Vargas Llosa's rejoinder.

[Vargas Llosa] To change a proposal, you should have one. Since Engineer Fujimori does not have one, he runs no risk of having to change it. He cannot change his proposal, because he has no proposal but contradictory slogans that have no foundation whatsoever. Fredemo has not changed a single comma of its program, which remains exactly the same as proposed for the first electoral round. The Fredemo program is serious, responsible, deeply committed to the poorer sectors of Peru, and supported by fit and qualified professional teams who are ready to govern.

What we have done during this time is to enrich our proposal. That is true. We have continued to work. We have not rested on our laurels. Now we have a richer and more complete proposal, which has not changed a bit from what we proposed to the Peruvian people for the first electoral round.

With regard to education, I would like to describe Fredemo's cultural proposal. I am a liberal. I believe that the state should not intervene in the economy, except in very unusual cases. Yet I believe that it is essential for the state to invest in the cultural sector, intervening not by setting guidelines for cultural activity, but by creating the conditions that will promote a very rich cultural life in the country. Culture is part of the wealth that Peru has wasted over the past few years. As Arguedas put it, we live in an ancient country with an ancient culture, whose wonderful expressions have been wasted. We could promote those expressions and show them to the world. Our music, our dances, our very rich folklore, our monumental archaeological heritage, our diversified culture, the Quechua-Aymara culture, and so on—all that should be promoted.

[Lombardi, interrupting] Your time is up Dr. Vargas Llosa. Now we have Engineer Fujimori's final rejoinder on the cultural issue.

[Fujimori] My friends, the state does have to intervene in several ways, particularly in the economy—for example, to protect jobs. The state should not indiscriminately liberalize imports, because this can cause massive unemployment. You should recall the 1981-82 period, when Fredemo's partner Popular Action liberalized imports.

The state must intervene in several ways: in the educational and health sectors, in the construction of highways, and in the area of public investment.

I would like to say that throughout this campaign, which has been far from healthy, and which—as we now see—has been led by Dr. Mario Vargas, ill-intended rumors and leaflets have been circulated saying that Change 90 will cancel the Catholic Church's rights in the area of education.

As a Catholic I deplore other Catholics telling lies for political reasons. In a recent message we said that we will scrupulously respect the relations between the state and the Catholic Church. Once and for all I would like to tell the entire Peruvian people that I am a Catholic, that I have a Catholic family, that I got married in the Catholic Church, and that my four sons are studying in a Catholic school. I will defend the Catholic religion as the official religion of the state.

[Lombardi] As we had announced, the debate on this fourth topic will be followed by a 2-minute break. We will soon be back.

[Lombardi] This important debate between the two presidential candidates will now take up topic number five, labor and the informal economy. Mr. Alberto Fujimori will now speak about his ideas on the topic.

[Fujimori] The economic crisis we have been experiencing has exacerbated one of the most serious structural problems of the Peruvian economy: its inability to create and guarantee jobs. As you all know, four out of every five Peruvians are underemployed and have no stable jobs to ensure them the necessary income to support their families. From another point of view, the high level of unemployment and underemployment represents a gargantuan loss of the country's main productive resources. This is why we must reject measures such as the proposed economic shock that Fredemo intends to implement, because it would dramatically exacerbate the situation.

A country that is literally dying of hunger is not ashamed of wasting millions of dollars merely because the businessmen and workers do not reach an agreement. As a result, we all lose. We have the moral authority to propose a sensible dialogue between capital and labor, because we are independent and because we are constantly calling for a social pact to ensure national development. As I have said, my distinguished opponent has unfortunatelly insisted during the campaign for the first round of elections that he will only seek a national accord if there is a military coup. Businessmen and workers, however, must be given certain securities. Change 90 will guarantee all forms of properties and will create a favorable atmosphere for investors. Workers must also feel secure. They must have the security that there will be jobs for them, and that their job's stability will be unfalteringly respected. However, this is not all. There must also be a policy to ensure the development of the productive sector, and that policy must not endanger job stability.

Our administration will guarantee the workers' rights and the stability of their jobs. In other words, it will respect the terms of the current Constitution. Change 90 will faithfully implement a program supporting the sectors of society that possess more potential, particularly for the purpose of economic reactivation and job generation. We are referring to the informal economy, which includes unregistered businesses, small industries, and microenterprises. During our campaign, we have proposed in every Peruvian square and village to conduct an industrial revolution with these sectors, which, as no one can deny, have been absorbing the effects of the crisis. Change 90 is intimately linked to these sectors because they are part of its social base. We have constantly thought about the informal sector of our economy and not only after the first round of elections. That is why we have many informal workers and businessmen in our list of candidates for Congress, and why Fredemo has none. The informal workers and the small businessmen know that very well. They are seeing a special example of Fredemo's sensibility as they observe the administration of Mayor Belmont—a member of the Fredemo.

Along with the support to be given to the microenterprises and small industries, we also propose to defend and support the formalization of other sectors of our informal economy. We propose to support the street vendors who tinge our streets with human colors, because they are a labor force that must be respected. They have chosen to be honest and hard-working people instead of being idle and engaged in criminal activities. This is why we will officially recognize their unions and reach agreements with them to incorporate them into a legal and formal scheme for which they have been asking and which we are willing to grant them. This will make them active agents of our economy, who will also be responsible for the success of the middle- and long-term plans.

Finally, I reiterate here our proposal to seriously restructure and reorganize the Peruvian Social Security Institute, because the people are tired of lies and promises on the essential matter of health. We will grant the Peruvian Social Security Institute full autonomy and decided support. Even so, we will allow the formation of private institutions that complement the Peruvian Social Security Institute. However, the requirement for membership in, and contributions to, the Peruvian Social Security Institute will not be dropped, because doing so would deny solidarity with those who have less.

[Lombardi] Now the six-minute statement on labor and the informal economy by Dr. Mario Vargas Llosa.

[Vargas Llosa] I happily see that despite our great differences, in some points Engineer Fujimori and I agree. For instance, I agree with him on what he said about the informal economy. I also think highly of the popular merchants and industrialists of the informal sector, and I am sorry that he does not know this. It may be because of the mistrust he has shown tonight toward some books. It has been many years since the book by Dr. Fernando De Soto was published in Peru an important book to understand the phenomenon of the informal economy. There is another important book entitled "Path" ["Sendero"], for which I had the honor to write the foreword, and which I promoted throughout the world, because it seemed to me important for the world to know the phenomenon of the informal economy in Peru, of the thousands of humble Peruvians in the poorest classes of society who have built a popular capitalism, without help from the state, but rather facing the hostility of the state, and thanks to whom hunger and violence have been reduced in our country. The phenomenon of the informal economy has for many years given me new hope in my country, which, I confess, I had begun to lose. I thought Peru had taken a collectivist, statist, socialist road—that is, the road to failure, economic ruin, and, sooner or later, dictatorship.

Learning about the phenomenon of the informal economy, I saw that millions of humble Peruvians were a reservoir of individual initiative. They are suspicious of the interventionist practices of the state which had only hurt and antagonized them. They have a capacity to create jobs without capital and credit. They restored my hopes in our country. They also made me think that here, as in the most modern countries, an authentic popular capitalism could be created, a capitalism rooted in the masses. This is why I defend the informal economy; this is why with a Fredemo government, the foundations of the informal economy will disappear. The foundations of the informal economy lie in the high cost of legality in a mercantilist country and interventionist state like Peru. Legality is costly because the bureaucracy has to be paid and government officials have to be bribed to operate legally. This is why the informal economy has grown so large. The informality need not be corrected; the legality must be corrected. The corruption institutionalized as bribing must be ended; the procedures to operate within the law must be deregulated, debureaucratized, and simplified. Working within the law should be a right, not a privilege as it is now. This is what a Fredemo government will do. In this way the informal entrepreneur will be irresistibly attracted by legality, because he will see that legality brings him benefits, not complications and handicaps.

The informal economy is no doubt a great beacon of hope for Peru. It has to be promoted, supported, placed on equal footing with the formal economy, and for this, the antiquated, nonmodern state we have has to be thoroughly reformed. In this way, we will stimulate employment, which is so important in a country where unemployment has grown so terribly in recent years.

It is not true that we intend to end labor stability, which is a constitutional right that we have said we will respect. That labor stability will be respected by a Fredemo government has been repeated time and time again by me and other Fredemo leaders, at every occasion we have had to make a pronouncement in this regard. Here our proposal was also distorted in a very dishonest manner. Now, labor stability only protects a minority in the economically active population. We have to create jobs for those who are not part of that minority of Peruvians who have a job protected by labor stability. For this, we have to make the labor market flexible. That market is today a very rigid market and a nonmodern market. The acquired right will be respected. No worker who has labor stability will be deprived of it. But for those who need to work, employment has to be stimulated in some way. This is the proposal of Fredemo: For instance, allow employers to sign temporary contracts, which today they do not sign because a temporary contract with the stability as it is now applied, ties and shackles them. This closes the labor market to hundreds of thousands of Peruvians.

There should be, for example, temporary labor contracts for the enterprises that increase their production in some months of the year, like beverage factories, which should be allowed to contract workers for specified periods; temporary contracts for enterprises that want to put new products on the market; and temporary contracts for hiring young people for in-service training. The market should be made flexible this way, so that enterprises may

feel like giving jobs to the young people who are striving to find a job but who cannot find one, or to the workers who are unemployed because of this crisis, of this shock that Engineer Fujimori is trying to conceal by charging that someone has threatened to steal the people's money while he is the one who will actually take the money. This is what we need to do to become a modern country so that our businessmen may be willing to run the risk of producing new goods and trying to conquer new markets, within a flexible system that may allow him to hire workers temporarily and to give an opportunity to the young people, an opportunity to those young people who look toward the future with anguish and concern. Let us give those young people an opportunity to look toward....

[Lombardi interrupts] Your time to discuss labor and the informal economy is up, Mr. Vargas Llosa. Engineer Fujimori has the right to a three-minute rebuttal.

[Fujimori] Mario Vargas, allow me to draw your attention to the interview with (Jaime de Altaos) published in the special supplement of EXPRESO in which you said: The Peruvian politician who maintains that the Peruvian economic situation is going to improve in 1990 without a shock program and without a radical reorganization of the state is crazy and is a liar. Your own statement speaks for itself. I worry when Mario Vargas talks about temporary contracts, because that really means a continuity of the PROE [expansion unknown], and if to that we were to add a free labor market and a shock program, it would really drastically reduce the workers' salaries and leave them completely unprotected.

I am glad Mario Vargas has now reflected on the informal economy and that we agree on the subject. However, there is a basic difference, and it is not only a legal matter. In this field we acknowledge an outstanding sector because of its creativity and hard work. Those are the sectors' main characteristics, but not because they are working outside the law. No, my friend, they are working legally as Peruvian citizens, making a great effort to build Peru. It is not a matter, my friends, of trying to revive them merely with nice-sounding proposals, such as the Bank for the Informal Economic Agents [Banco de los Informales]. Fortunately we agree on this important issue, and I hope that the measures on which we agree on may allow Mario Vargas to see that Peru requires a national accord.

[Lombardi] Mario Vargas Llosa now has a right to a three-minute rebuttal.

[Vargas Llosa] I remember I learned at the university that a Greek philosopher used to say that the word creates the object. This belief is regarded an aberration in the history of philosophy. Engineer Fujimori shares this belief; he believes that the word creates the object. He talks about a national accord and appears as the true promoter of a national accord. Nothing of the sort. The truth is that Engineer Fujimori never promoted any national accord. He has been a dramatic, terrible cause for division in this electoral campaign. He says he is Catholic. Well, I do not understand the logic of a Catholic bringing in intolerant sectarian groups that use this political campaign to promote religious beliefs that would deeply upset the entire Peruvian religious tradition.

As far as I can remember, for the first time in Peruvian history the Catholic Church has been forced to defend itself from these sects, which are riding on Engineer Fujimori's horse. Is this the way to go about achieving a national agreement? There is no doubt that no differences must be made among religiouns in Peru and that all beliefs should be respected. However, some of these religions, especially minority ones, should not use politics to gain political elbow room, especially to topple the one religion that has been Peru's foremost religion throughout its history, beginning with the arrival of Western settlers in America.

On the other hand, to describe this campaign as being between the white people on one side and the nissei and mestizo on the other side is not the right way to bring about a national accord. There should not be any agitation for ethnic and racial divisions in this country, which should feel proud of its broad spectrum of races and cultures. Peru belongs equally to the white, to the black, to the mestizo, to the nissei, and to all those who were born here. It belongs to the Aymara, to the Quechua, and to the Peruvians that live in the Amazon region. We should all be proud of being a crossroads of all cultures.

How can anyone that has been talking about whites and mestizos as taking opposite sides in this campaign be working for a national accord. Words alone cannot make things happen; one needs deeds and actions to give validity to the words that are used in a political debate.

[Lombardi] Thank you, Dr. Vargas Llosa. Mr. Fujimori now has two minutes to make his rejoinder on labor and the informal economy.

[Fujimori] I will not begin by addressing this issue, but rather, religion. Dr. Mario Vargas, I am not an atheist, I am not an agnostic, I am not an evangelical. I am a Catholic who respects the freedom of religion promised in our Constitution, and I do not discriminate against any Peruvians for reasons of faith or race.

The attempt at agitating for racial divisions came from your official spokesman, Dr. Mario Vargas, when I paid a visit to your residence. Fortunately, most Peruvians have rejected this attempt, and we will all work together in the new administration.

When one says something, one must stand by it. Thus, since it had been said that there would be mass dismissals, one should not go back on one's words, even if this is the runoff and one is losing. One cannot change so easily.

I do not know if you, Dr. Mario Vargas, have read the seventh chapter of the Fredemo social emergency program. The initial recession generated by the new policies and the ensuing flexibility as far as firing and hiring goes could initially cause 500,000 dismissals in the private sector. Unemployment resulting from the crisis and the adjustment measures would initially affect as many as 1,000,000 people. The chapter in question states that $750 million will be needed to finance this program. Frankly speaking, your shock program is terrifying.

[Lombardi] Your rejoinder now, Dr. Vargas Llosa; you have two minutes.

[Vargas Llosa] Engineer Fujimori keeps on talking about the shock as something that Peru will have to endure in the future under a Fredemo administration. He does not realize that all Peruvians, especially poor Peruvians, are living in a state of shock. I would like to ask the housewives of various shantytowns, the peasants in their rural communities, the unemployed people of the shantytowns, how would they describe the state in which they are living nowadays amid these terrible economic packages, sustained increases in food prices and bus fares, decreases in salaries, the lack of jobs, and the growth of both political and social violence. Isn't this a terrible shock? Can there be a more distressing shock than this endless fall into poverty and hopelessness?

The Fredemo wants to put an end to this through its economic stabilization program, which will not be paid for by the poor Peruvians but by the wealthy and well-to-do Peruvians. They will do so through the emergency tax program, which will allow the national treasury to collect 13 or 14 percent of the GDP instead of the three percent it is currently collecting because of the economic crisis. This lack of revenues has made our state ineffective and unable to provide the services expected of it, including paying reasonably decent wages to public employees. These are the evils that we want to do away with through our proposal, a proposal which will end the state of shock caused by inflation and will allow people to regain confidence and assurance. [passage omitted]

[Vargas Llosa] My opponent is not such a good samurai as he seems to be in the photographs. I can see that his sword strokes do not reach the target and are entirely innocuous. Who has said that the enterprises will be privatized through secret agreements reached between the government and the bidders? We have said exactly the opposite. We have clearly said that the privatization will be made through public biddings to be held on the stock market, or through nationwide public bidding that will be open to all bidders, and that there will be no private agreements whatsoever. What is the use of inventing slanderous remarks such as the statement charging Fredemo members with purchasing foreign debt paper in order to exchange it for privatized state-owned enterprises. From where did such slanderous remarks come? From the very beginning, we have asserted that there will be no such transactions that could be used—as they have been used in the past five years—for dubious and shady businesses. This is something that Mr. Fujimori, just like any other Peruvian, cannot ignore.

In the case of a privatization by the Fredemo government, the process will be very clear, and it will be conducted through a public tender bidding in which all bidders will receive all the required information so that the market can determine to whom the companies will be transferred. The only possible privilege will be the preferential sale of shares to the workers, employees, shareholders, and consumers of certain state-owned companies. We will give the consumers the preference in the purchase of shares because, for us, privatization is a way of making all Peruvians become potential shareholders of the privatized companies, thus enabling all Peruvians to become company owners and businessmen. It is not true that it is impossible to make all citizens become property owners. Mr. Fujimori does not know anything about current reality: In all modern countries, properties are accessible to all citizens. In these countries, the citizens own their homes and cars or have shares in various companies. This is an extraordinary characteristic of the modern and progressive democracies, and this is what we must do in Peru if we want to overcome poverty and make Peru one of the important countries of the modern times.

There is a blatant contradiction in Mr. Fujimori's remarks: He said he does not want to head an interventionist administration, but also said that, in the administration to be headed by him, the government will be responsible for planning, guiding, and correcting the acts of society, and that the largest state-owned enterprises will be preserved. This means that the terrible fiscal deficit that is the source of our inflation, of our horrible hyperinflation, of the shock—of the famous shock....

[Lombardi, interrupting] Dr. Vargas Llosa, your time is up. Mr. Fujimori now has the right to a three-minute rebuttal.

[Fujimori] I can see that Dr. Vargas Llosa has not answered my question about his plans to dismiss half a million employees of the private sector and half a million public employees, as stated in the seventh item of the emergency plan. In another part of this plan, it is mentioned that a social assistance program would cost $750 million. Well, we defend the public employees because they are our fellow countrymen as much as any other Peruvian citizen.

You also believe that we Peruvians are monkeys, Dr. Vargas Llosa. Not long ago you compared us to monkeys in that horrible television spot. We will not agree to become guinea pigs in any experiment.

It is true that the public enterprises currently run a $2.5-billion deficit. These enterprises, however, have been managed in a chaotic manner by the current administration. They must be reorganized. Why is the private sector so interested in purchasing these enterprises? Because they will continue to run a deficit? No,

they are interested in these enterprises because they may become profitable. We cannot deny a fair management of these enterprises the possibility of making profit. The Fredemo members are now concerned because they cannot buy these enterprises at a low price because of the small number of Congressional seats it has obtained. With the small number of congressmen that Fredemo has, the party can no longer purchase these enterprises at low prices. We must strengthen these public enterprises; we must improve their profits, while keeping them Peruvian and preventing them from becoming the property of a few privileged people.

[Lombardi] Dr. Vargas Llosa now has the right to a 2-minute rejoinder.

[Vargas Llosa] Mr. Fujimori's position on this issue is entirely old-fashioned. It has no relation to modern times; it rejects modern concepts. These concepts are being implemented worldwide, even under very different ideological regimes, which are making an effort to privatize the public sector and hand it to the civilian society to achieve development. Why are they doing that? Because without any exception, the private enterprises have proven to be more effective, to render better services, and to produce more than the public enterprises. This is why public enterprises are being privatized, even in the Soviet Union and in all East European countries, as well as in Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, and Bolivia. They are being privatized simply because this is the way to leave underdevelopment and backwardness behind and join modern times. By refusing to do that, by insisting on nationalistic economic principles—which are also old-fashioned—Mr. Fujimori is asking Peru to remain bogged down in poverty, in underdevelopment, in backwardness.

We are going to privatize the public sector, provided we receive the appropriate support of the people and congressional approval. I think this is a reform that will encourage the poor sectors of Peru, as it encourages, for example, the post office employees at the Lima Central Post Office. I have received an exciting letter with hundreds and hundreds of signatures saying: Dr. Vargas Llosa: Bravo. We want the privatization of the post offices. How? As in Portugal, as in India, as in Japan, as in so many modern countries. Those employees who earn those miserable salaries, those salaries that have been reduced to one-third of what they had been before, by the shock treatment of this government—they do understand that privatization represents social justice and modernization.

[Lombardi] Mr. Fujimori, your final reply.

[Fujimori] Unfortunately I must remind you, Dr. Vargas Llosa, that you do not have the people's support, because in the first round of voting you only received 27 percent of the votes. I repeat, having categorically rejected all possible reconciliation, you will not be able to govern if you happen to win the elections.

You are again insisting on the use of the shock, instead of a continuous and gradual treatment for the economy. This is even worse. It represents the destruction of the country, and you know it. For this reason, you are now concealing it for the runoff election. But you have referred to the Post Office and the Customs Office. Who will then control the imports and exports of the country? And who will thus control the taxes—those taxes that make up most of the treasury? Of course these organizations need a strict, severe restructuring, and a drastic moralization on all levels. But they are institutions that cannot be ignored—organizations that cannot be taken away from the importers or exporters.

The state must control the Customs Office, the Continental Bank, and the basic services for the good of the Peruvian people.

[Lombardi] You have been able to attend this first debate between two presidential candidates in the history of the Peruvian democracy thanks to a great national network made possible by the Association of Radio and Television of Peru. Now the candidates will give their final thoughts and words of farewell for five minutes. Fredemo presidential candidate Mario Vargas Llosa will begin.

[Vargas Llosa] Dear fellow citizens: For the first time in the history of mankind, countries can choose to be either rich or poor, to be modern or backward, to be civilized or barbarous. This in the past did not depend on the will of the people. It depended on geography. If a country were located in a place with no resources, it was doomed to be poor and to be enslaved. A great country was one that conquered the others and thus lived in prosperity based on violence. But today, in our times, thanks to the internationalization of ideas, of techniques, of the markets, of capital, and of living conditions in general, any country, even the smallest one, the one with the fewest resources, can be a modern country and a great industrial power.

Peru so far has not taken advantage of that tremendous opportunity for modernization. If I am involved in politics, it is because I want my country to take these opportunities to become what it had been in the past and can again become—a great country, a country that will win the admiration and respect of the entire world, as the old Peru that still remains in some languages and in some countries, and as a symbol of prosperity and of progress.

To achieve this we need to modernize, to create a market economy, to privatize the public sector, and to end the mercantilistic, interventionist, and socialist formulas that only create poverty and failure.

Those reforms must be implemented in order to put an end to privilege, so that all Peruvians, from whatever town and class, may have access to the market and may have a chance to produce and to create wealth under the protection of an impartial law and under a government made up of honest, efficient people who will serve their fellow human beings.

I have abandoned my books, my desk, and my vocation, which is so dear to me, to help Peru attain these goals. That is why I ask you for your vote. Give me your vote along with your willingness to implement those necessary reforms, so that I may end poverty, underdevelopment, and violence in Peru, and so that by working with all of you, with absolutely all of you without exception, we may build that country of which we will all feel proud. Thank you, very much.

[Lombardi] Thank you very much, Dr. Vargas Llosa. Now Engineer Fujimori has 5 minutes for a final message.

[Fujimori] I would first like to address an introductory message. The modernization that we propose for Peru will mainly favor the poor and not the usual power groups.

My fellow countrymen, our program—whose existence has been thoroughly proven throughout this debate—is based on a position of reconciliation and accord that seeks a social pact for development. Our program has been designed on the basis of our position of total independence from all political organizations.

That is why our program is not rigid. We are willing to subject it to an analysis by independent technicians and by the representatives of the political sectors that respond to our invitation.

For its part, Fredemo has designed its plan on the basis of a totally rigid and dogmatic position that has ruled out all chances for national understanding and accord, as Dr. Mario Vargas once put it.

The great decision will be made in one week. The country should again recall that while Fredemo means a shock, Change 90 means no shock; Change 90 means the stabilization of jobs and the creation of new jobs, while Fredemo cannot reach accords because it is alone and because it has quarreled with everybody else.

This debate has been very serious and formal. Unfortunately, I will have to level a very serious charge, which will destroy the political seriousness of my contender. I have here the front page of an OJO newspaper, of which, as far as we know, 500,000 copies have been printed for distribution tomorrow. This publication says that Dr. Vargas has won this debate, despite the fact that this debate is not yet over. How remarkably communications have improved! [someone laughs]

However, this is not amusing at all. I hereby inform the world about this type of immoral campaign, which reflects a total lack of respect for the Peruvian people and for the honest exercise of journalism. I please ask the cameras to focus on it.

Dr. Vargas, if the people choose Change 90, I hope to count on your cooperation here in Peru, and not from London, for rebuilding our country.

Fellow countrymen, the confidence that you have expressed through that great revolution at the ballot boxes will not be disappointed by a Change 90 government. Thank you very much. A very good night. [applause]

Vargas Appears As Favored Candidate After Debate

PY0506033090 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1936 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Lima, 4 Jun (AFP)—According to a nationwide survey today, author and candidate Mario Vargas Llosa is considered the likely winner of the 10 June presidential elections in Peru, with 48 percent in his favor, compared to 37 percent in favor of his contender, Alberto Fujimori, after last night's debate.

Analysts believe that the leader of the Democratic Front, Fredemo, could have overcome the 6.8-percent advantage that the leader of the independent and nationalist movement Change 90 had in the last poll that Peruvian law allowed to be published, nine days ago.

Fujimori's repeated verbal attacks on Vargas Llosa helped the liberal candidate and may have a negative consequence for the agronomist of Japanese descent, who was the phenomenon of the 8 April general elections, with a result that made an electoral runoff necessary for the first time in Peruvian history.

Vargas Llosa, who appeared more sure of himself and more persuasive, said that his adversary had "brandished his samurai sword" unsuccessfully, focusing on generalized issues without going into details about his government program and that in his attacks he mentioned "trivial issues that will not convince the electorate."

Political observers noted that the situation is changing and that the results of the runoff may not be the same as when Fujimori upset expectations and obtained second place with 24.6 percent, behind Vargas Llosa, who obtained 27.7 percent, in an election in which no one obtained the constitutionally required majority.

Until the third week of May, Vargas Llosa was recovering his popularity at a rate of one point per day. According to the last poll that Peruvian law allowed to be published, Fujimori enjoys a 51.2 percent support, while Vargas Llosa has the support of 44.4 percent of the electorate.

Reportage on Arrests of Shining Path Leaders

General Staff Reportedly Arrested

PY0406203090 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1942 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Lima, 4 Jun (TELAM-ANSA)—An Interior Ministry source reported in Lima today that the entire Shining Path general staff has been arrested by the police. "With the arrest of at least 70 people—mainly women—the Peruvian police have delivered the hardest blow to the Shining Path since its foundation in 17 May 1980," the source reported.

"The Shining Path headquarters, which is located in the elegant Lioa District in Lima, was raided a few days ago, and many people linked to the criminal movement were arrested," the source said.

The source added: "On the occasion, police found at the headquarters the most important and complete Shining Path records, plans, sketches, maps, and schedules for future actions to be conducted by the Shining Path movement, which was led by former university professor Manuel Ruben Abimael Guzman Reynoso."

According to the source, Abimael Guzman "has already died" and is only "held as a myth by his followers."

"We are now trying to identify the arrested terrorists to learn whether Guzman's wife is among those arrested. Guzman has apparently died and been buried in that same home," the police source added.

Raid Called 'Death Blow'

PA0406231690 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2053 GMT 4 Jun 90

[By Francisco Figueroa]

[Text] Lima, 4 Jun (EFE)—Government sources today told EFE that the Peruvian police have dealt the rebel Maoist group Shining Path a death blow by finding the rebels' general headquarters and arresting important members of that organization.

This police operation took place on the night of 1 June and 2 June. The belief of the police that the leader of Shining Path, Abimael Guzman, is dead has become more credible following this operation. Guzman was born 55 years ago. He was employed as a professor at the San Cristobal de Ayacucho University where he founded the subversive organization in the seventies. His followers know him as President Gonzalo and as the Fourth Sword of World Revolution.

Nothing is known with certainty about him since 1979 when he was arrested together with dozens of Peruvian leftist leaders during the military rule of General Francisco Morales Bermudez.

The police are planning to dig up the garden at Guzman's residence to see if he is buried there, the same sources reported. The police also have evidence that one of the 70 persons who were arrested during this past weekend's raid on a house in the Monterrico residential area in the outskirts of Lima is Guzman's wife, Augusta la Torre. Until one month ago, she was believed to be living in Sweden. The authorities have been unable to fully identify the woman they believe is Guzman's wife because they have had no information on her since 1972.

The police have been unable to establish if another arrested woman, whose name is Rosa, is the wife of Dr. Julio Mezzich. Dr. Mezzich is believed to be Guzman's right-hand man.

The authorities are patiently checking finger prints. All the arrested people had false documents, the government sources told EFE.

The police raided what apparently was the general headquarters for all the commandos of the Communist Party of Peru, the official name of Shining Path. The police found the organization's general files, documents, maps, and approximately three tons of propaganda in the house, according to the sources.

The files have the names of people who are involved in Peruvian politics and are linked to the Shining Path. These are people that nobody would ever suspect, the source added with no further details.

After years of work and intelligence, we have dealt a hard blow to the Shining Path, and there is a possibility that the leaders have been arrested, the source added.

Among the persons detained is Sybila Arredondo, the Chilean widow of writer Jose Maria Arguedas. She had been exonerated of subversion charges slightly more than two years ago. She is believed to be a coordinator between Shining Path rank and file organizations.

The information that led to this operation is attributed to accusations made by a Shining Path dissident who provided the information in exchange for money.

The arrests took place several weeks after it was learned that many Shining Path followers from the Andean mountains were abandoning their weapons and rejoining peasant communities. Most of these followers were peasants who were forced by the Shining Path to join the organization; the rebel organization practices forcible conscription in Andean communities.

Through Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla and military authorities, the Peruvian Government gave assurances that it will not persecute Shining Path deserters—not even those involved in murder cases.

Journalists have speculated that Augusta de la Torre's return from Sweden was meant to conciliate divisions within the Shining Path leadership.

The authorities believe that if the ranks of those detained are confirmed—among them are lawyers and journalists of Shining Path's paper, EL DIARIO—the raid will mean a great step in ending the armed struggle, which in 10 years has caused nearly 20,000 deaths and about $17 billion in direct economic losses.

More on Arrests of Leaders

PY0406223890 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1758 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Lima, 4 Jun (AFP)—Police sources today reported that a major Shining Path metropolitan unit that operated in Lima, apparently under the direction of lawyer Martha Huatay, has been broken up by the police

after a raid on a Shining Path house where 40 persons were arrested and where arms and documents were seized.

The sources said that on 1 June, after intercepting two Shining Path couriers in Lima, the police raided a house in the Lima district of Surco, arresting several alleged terrorists and seizing arms, documents, and trophies that had been sent as presents to guerrilla leader Abimael Guzman.

This operation then led to the arrest of Huatay, considered the head of the Shining Path unit that operates in metropolitan Lima; of Sybila Arredondo (a Peruvian of Chilean descent), who is the widow of the great Peruvian writer Jose Maria Arguedas; of lawyers, journalists, and other persons whose names have not been disclosed.

During a press conference, a police chief said that "these arrests have allowed us to break up the Shining Path propaganda apparatus almost completely." He added that it is expected that other major Shining Path members will be arrested.

Concerning the new terrorist murders, it was reported that alleged terrorists on 3 June stabbed and shot dead Saturnino Huaon, Severino Contreras, and Evaristo Castro, who are, respectively, the lieutenant governor, municipal agent, and leader of the community of Pueblo Libre, a town in Huancavelica Department, 500 km east of Lima. This action marks an increase of terrorist actions six days before the runoff election.

On the same day, another armed group murdered the lieutenant mayor, the governor, and a municipal agent of the locality of (Tanshiri), 80 km from Huancavelica, the capital of the Huancavelica Department. The names of the dead were not disclosed.

In Lima, Saturnina Obregon, a young girl, had her legs mutilated by three bombs that unknown people planted in her house in the nearby port of Callao on 3 June. The police reported that the girl's house is located near the military industry factory (Indumil) and that 5 other people were wounded by the blasts.

Garcia Confirms Reports

PY0406224490 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2215 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Lima, 4 Jun (TELAM-ANSA)—Peruvian President Alan Garcia this afternoon confirmed the arrest of important "Shining Path" members and the discovery of the Shining Path "general headquarters." Garcia described this government operation as "the harshest blow to the Shining Path, which has killed 18,000 people in the last 10 years."

Garcia said that "over 25 places used by Shining Path cells for their meetings were raided." He said that "the most important Shining Path meeting place is located in Monterrico, a luxurious Lima district, where records, maps, and action plans were found."

Garcia also confirmed that "among those arrested is Sibyla Arredondo, widow of Peruvian writer Jose Maria Arguedas. She has been arrested several times for alleged involvement in terrorist activities and acquitted for lack of evidence."

At the Monterrico Shining Path meeting place, which Garcia described as the "Shining Path general headquarters in Lima," the authorities found several trophies and gifts given to Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman, the elusive former university professor. Garcia made this statement after meeting Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla, who commented on "the high-ranking positions that those arrested held within the Shining Path."

Further Details on Arrests

PY0506035090 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Excerpts] High-ranking Shining Path leaders of the Lima Department have been arrested after a careful police investigation. The announcement was made today by President Alan Garcia after meeting with Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla.

The police arrested more than 30 subversives. The arrest was made inside a house in Monterrico which served as a meeting place to plan their actions. President Garcia labeled the arrest as the most important in the last 10 years of violence. He added that the arrest was possible thanks to the careful work of the police, who achieved their goal after several months of investigation. [passage omitted]

The list of terrorists arrested in the police operation, which was a hard blow to terrorism, is as follows: (Miguel Guija Barreto), (Manuel Valery Lopez Tamaris), (Julio Vargas Gamboa), (Erasmo Alfredo Reyes Garcia), (Pedro Luis Ortega Contreras), (Vicente Geno Lopez), (Nieves Rodriguez Peralta), (Zumari Blanca Marquina), (Genaro Luis Zarzaburo Robles), (Sonia Bidalon Peralta), (Alberto Tirado Cotrina), (Alfredo Castillo Montanez), (Esperanza Hugaz de Rossi), (Reinaldo Zunida Torres), (Yolanda de Fuentes Rivera), (Leandro Angel Fuentes Rivera), (Delia Natividad Daquiri Yanki), (Magda Edelmira), (Mariano Ramon), (Cirila Arredondo Vda de Arguedas), (Maria Isabel Rodriguez Muro), (Norma Arteaga Meza), (Nigma Aparicio Ortega), (Carlos Manuel Torrez Mendoza), (Nora Galvez Cavero), (Jorge Cuba la Rosa), (Elvia Nila Sanabria Pacheco), (Maria Elisa del Castillo Medina), (Javier Enrique Jimenez Alvarez), (Maria Teresa Guidobro Bermudez), (Carlos Fernando Soria del Pino), and (Tomas Raimundo Vegaso Villanueva).

Correction on Presidential Candidates Debate

PY0406123190

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Presidential Candidates Llosa, Fujumori Debate," published in the 4 June Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 34:

Column one, make subslug read: ...in Lima—live; broadcast in progress] (new paragraph) [Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Vargas Llosa] Dear... (correcting subslug to add "broadcast in progress" notation and providing "passage omitted" notation in first paragraph)

Suriname

Reportage on Developments Regarding Moengo Area

Army Ordered To Avoid Area

FL0106190790 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Excerpts] The government has ordered the National Army to avoid the Moengo area at Ashby. Further, the Army must take a defensive position. The National Army has also been ordered, until further notice, to [words indistinct] Afobaka Dam and the hydroelectric station. This is contained in a statement which was issued yesterday by President Ramsewak Shankar on the war situation which has flared up in the last few days in east and south Suriname. [passage omitted]

The president in a press release yesterday called upon all the groups not to undertake action which can bring harmful effects to the safety of civility in the country. The National Army, at the moment, should stay away from the neighborhood of Moengo to let tranquility return to that area, according to the statement of President Ramsewak Shankar.

Army Disagrees With Policy

FL0406184590 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] The National Army has disassociated itself from the statement made by Vice President Henck Arron in relation to the recent developments in south and east Suriname. The vice president Saturday [2 June] night last in a television speech declared that the army leadership were under order by the government not to invade Moengo. According to Arron, this has resulted from talks with the army leadership.

Arron said Bouterse on Saturday last gave the assurance that the National Army will operate on the basis of the constitution only, and has no intention of attacking the bauxite town. The army leader has now told army cadets that the army will drive the Jungle Commando from Moengo. According to Arron, the government will see to it that all illegal armed groups turn in their weapons. The government has further called upon the Jungle Commando to clear the mines it has placed in Moengo and bring an end to the seizure of the local population, said Arron last Saturday evening.

According to the military authority, the vice president has, however, given a wrong impression of the discussions which took place on Saturday last. The military authority is of the opinion that the Jungle Commando should leave Moengo and the mercenaries there should leave the country immediately. The state security apparatus should after this take control of the Moengo area, said the military authority. These steps, which are constitutionally correct, are not included in the declaration of the government, said the military authority, which has disassociated itself from this declaration.

The National Army said it will drive away the Jungle Commando from the bauxite town of Moengo in the Marowijne District. This was stated by Army Commander Desi Bouterse last Friday [1 June] during a meeting with cadets in the army barracks. According to Bouterse, the army is obliged to protect the safety of the nation as is stated in the constitution. He also said that since the Jungle Commando occupied Moengo, drugs are being treated freely in the area. Also, strategic objects in the Moengo area are at the moment being endangered, since the Jungle Commando has threatened to blow up these objects, Bouterse told the army cadets. Soldiers have said that when the National Army moves to free Moengo, it will take into account the safety of the people in the bauxite town.

The statements of the army commander are contrary to the order given to the army by the government to avoid Moengo and also the airspace of the town. The government has ordered the army not to be on the offensive and avoid disturbing the safety and tranquillity in the country. Army leader Bouterse is also of the opinion that tranquillity will return to the Moengo area only when the Jungle Commando is driven out of Moengo.

New Guerrilla Group Holds News Conference

FL0106195890 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] The government must start solving the problems in the country, especially those of the Saramaccanas Bush Negro Tribe. This is one of the demands of the (Anguilla) group. According to a spokesman of the group, (Montes Nana), improvements must be made in the areas of education, food supply, employment, and infrastructure. (Anguilla) further demands that the Jungle Commando makes it publicly known that it will withdraw from the Brokopondo area.

According to (Nana), the interests of the Saramaccanas community are not being represented by the Jungle Commando. The leadership of the Jungle Commando has never responded to complaints from different members, said (Nana) yesterday during a press conference in Paramaribo. According to the spokesman of the (Anguilla) group, these members had no other choice than to break away from the illegal armed group and organize their own group.

(Nana) yesterday denied allegations by Jungle Commando leader Ronnie Brunswijk that the National Army supports the (Anguilla) group.